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OLD KING COAL DOES MOST OF WORLD'S WORK

Could Do Much More—Engineer Says More in Pound Than Ever Gets Out

WHY UNITED STATES SHOWS HIGH OUTPUT

Machines and Power Sources Displace Mere Brawn—Water and Petroleum Help

By THOMAS T. READ
Vinton Professor of Mining, Columbia University

A recent statement of mine, to the effect that approximately half of all the work done in the world is performed in the United States has given rise to no little comment in the public press, somewhat to my surprise, since that condition is generally recognized among the engineers with whom I chiefly associate and we know how and why it is true.

As usual in such cases, many people misunderstand the statement, thinking that I mean that a workman in America is many times as efficient as one anywhere else in the world; an absurd inference, for until quite recent years many of the workmen in America had so recently come from some other country that they were unable to speak our language.

Nevertheless it is true that about half of all the work done in the world is done in this country, and that is because more than 95 per cent of our work is done not by men but by mechanical means. In making such a comparison we have to depend on the mechanical equivalence of work, first computed by a distinguished New Englander, Count Rumford, who found the relation between work and heat.

Ample Leeway to Estimate

Such a method of comparison involves, of course, omitting any consideration of the relative importance of different kinds of work. Leonardo Da Vinci did work in painting the Mona Lisa and his servant also did work in carrying in pails of water for his master's bath. With modern contrivances we could determine pretty accurately the relative amounts of work done by each; the master will be remembered for all time and the servant is completely forgotten. Most of the work of the world, up to recent times, has been back-breaking drudgery. We gush about the glory that was Greece, forgetting that it was the capstone of a pyramid of work, most of which was done by slaves who labored under the most revolting conditions of human servitude.

Mechanical work, which is all we can measure, can be estimated with a fair degree of accuracy, and the statement I have made is as nearly correct as the statement that Pitts-

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World Fliers Rush to Search for Lost Comrades in Arctic

FAIRBANKS, Alaska (AP)—Aviators of three countries were participating Dec. 27 in the hunt for Carl Ben Eielson, noted arctic flier, and his mechanic, Earl Borland, who have been lost since Nov. 9 in the icy wastes of northeastern Siberia.

One Russian plane was on its way from Moscow to North Cape, Siberia, near where Eielson and Borland were last reported. Other planes were detailed by the Russian Government for scouting the area around North Cape, and the Soviet officials announced that a reward of 2000 rubles (about $1000) would be paid for information as to the whereabouts of the missing American aviators.

Three powerful cabin planes were being assembled here for six Canadian airmen assigned to participate in the hunt. They will fly to the Alaskan shores of Bering Strait and thence to North Cape to establish a base of operations. They hope to leave here by next Sunday.

The Moscow plane is expected to reach the vicinity of North Cape in about a week.

Two American pilots already at North Cape, Joe Crosson and Harold Gillam, already have made several scouting trips but have been limited in their efforts because of insufficient gasoline. Their planes are of the open cockpit type, not well suited to arctic flying. The planes of the Canadians and the Russians are equipped for cold weather operations.

ERSKINE AND ANTHEIL WILL COMPOSE OPERA

NEW YORK (AP)—John Erskine, author, and George Antheil, composer, have been commissioned by Otto H. Kahn to write a modern opera for the Metropolitan Opera House. Mr. Kahn declined to give details regarding the project.

Deems Taylor, who with Edna St. Vincent Millay wrote "The King's Henchman," is now at work on a modern opera for Mr. Kahn, writing a libretto and score based on Du Maurier's novel, "Peter Ibbetson." Mr. Antheil will arrive from Paris in a few days to start work on the commission.

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Nanking Council Decides to End Extraterritorial Rights Jan. 1

Votes to Issue Mandate Abolishing Legal Privileges of Foreigners and to Promulgate New Code Covering Law Cases With Aliens

NANKING, China (AP)—The central political council in an emergency meeting Dec. 27 decided to issue an official mandate on Jan. 1 declaring abolition of extraterritoriality in China.

The mandate will be divided in two parts. The first will declare that foreigners living in China shall in the future be subject to the laws of the Central Government and local authorities.

The second will declare immediate promulgation of a code governing lawsuits and involving Chinese and foreigners.

Extraterritoriality is the term applied to the privilege enjoyed by persons and properties of many foreigners in China to be tried in courts of their own nationality.

There have in all been 21 countries enjoying extraterritoriality in China under treaties, although the status of several of these countries has been changed by developments of the past two years.

The countries are Russia, Britain, United States, France, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Netherlands, Spain, Belgium, Italy, Brazil, Portugal, Japan, Mexico, Chile, Switzerland, Bolivia, Persia and Germany.

Germany, Bolivia, Persia and Chile, and more recently Soviet Russia and Mexico have renounced their privileges of consular jurisdiction. Britain renounced the privileges in one district of China and there have been indications that the United States would look not unkindly upon Chinese efforts to modify the existing treaties granting extraterritoriality.

During 1928 the Nationalist Government announced that treaties

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MEXICO IS TOLD LAND LAWS ARE TO BE MODIFIED

Ortiz Rubio Says That Will Be First Goal of His Administration

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—One of the first major tasks that Pascual Ortiz Rubio, President-elect of Mexico, will undertake when he assumes office early in 1930 will be to press enactment of legislation introducing far-reaching modifications in the administration of Mexico's revolutionary land laws.

He made known this purpose at an interview at the Mexican Embassy here within a few hours after he and his family had been greeted at the White House by President and Mrs. Hoover.

The declaration is of much political and economic importance, as the administration of Mexico's agrarian laws has been for years a subject of international controversy. It was one of the four big problems that Dwight W. Morrow, as American Ambassador, undertook to adjust; the other three being the oil, religion and foreign debt.

For each of these latter Mr. Morrow found a basis for agreement between the two governments; and with Señor Ortiz Rubio's statement regarding the land law revisions it means that Mr. Morrow has succeeded in getting under way a solution for this last and, in many respects, most difficult of the four issues.

Señor Ortiz Rubio stated that the Mexican Government has already introduced a bill in Congress to authorize the proposed adjustments in expropriating land. This measure has his complete approval, he said, and will be given his attention and support when he takes over the reins of Government. If enacted it means a big stride in bringing to an end the bitter controversy that has been waged both in and out of Mexico

(Continued on Page 5, Column 6)

House by House, Town Seeks Pastures New

CHEYENNE, Wyo. (AP)—House by house, Manville, Wyo., is being divested of its homes and business structures.

Property owners have been moving buildings out of town at the rate of two or three a week since bonds issued by the municipality were defaulted. The Mayor of Manville appealed to the State Attorney-General, but was advised there was nothing in the Wyoming law to prevent a man from moving his house.

Manville once was a thriving little town. It slumped, however, and extensive municipal improvements for which the bonds were issued, went into disuse. A large hotel built recently was moved nearly 100 miles to another town. Some buildings are being moved just outside the city limits.

There are now between 100 and 125 houses left in Manville, many of them unoccupied, and the population of the town is barely 300. During its boom days the population was more than 2000.

Ample Wheat Crop Reported to Bakers

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON — Alexander Buchanan, chairman of the United Co-operative Baking Society, reported at the Glasgow quarterly meeting that the latest estimate of available surplus wheat from exporting countries was 113,000,000 quarters of eight bushels each and total requirements of importing countries were 87,000,000 quarters, making an estimated surplus of 26,000,000 quarters.

There is no shortage of wheat in the world, said Mr. Buchanan, although the last year's crops (outside Europe) were 500,000,000 bushels short of the previous year. There has been a very heavy carrying over from previous years. Australia and Argentina, he said, were playing a big part in affecting prices and much depended upon the outcome of their yields.

Meanwhile both the American and Canadian wheat pool were holding and waiting for expected big continental demand. The baking society increased its output in all departments in the last quarter to a total of £370,829.

DRY LAW FLURRY DEVELOPS INTO POLITICAL ISSUE

Georgia Senator Finds It Handy Vehicle to Mend Fences—Borah Acts

By ROBERT S. ALLEN
SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — More than appears to the reading eye lies behind the Borah-Harris-Mitchell-Doran exchange on the prohibition enforcement issue. The true significance of this public airing of views by these dry leaders is to be found in matters only indirectly related to the problem of enforcing the Eighteenth Amendment.

On the face of the challenge it would seem as if Mr. Borah and William J. Harris (D.), Senator from Georgia, after a fair trial found the Administration utterly lacking in sincerity of purpose and effort in its prohibition enforcement policy, and were rallying the dry cause to compel greater zeal. Actually, they are doing nothing of the kind as is clearly indicated by the reprovals that come from dry leaders on their remarks.

Politics, in Mr. Harris's case, personal concern over his re-election campaign in Georgia, and in Mr. Borah's instance more involved and obscure, is really what is behind the whole newspaper flurry. For press flurry it is and nothing more. The President, who has a concrete and definite program of enforcement reorganization and strengthening, continues unmoved on his course, seconded by his Cabinet aides and supported by the leaders of the dry movement.

Lights Some Dark Corners

But within itself the outbreak is of interest and importance as bringing into the open an under-surface alignment and situation that presents a very real problem to the President, not alone on prohibition enforcement but on many other issues. This clatter of criticism on the dry question is not a new maneuver; its origin dates back to the final days of the last Congress in February and March of this year and in the opening phases of the special session that the President called some weeks later.

Then, as now, Mr. Harris touched off the fireworks; and then, as now, it was state politics that was the con-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

$12,067,934 PAID BY FRANCE ON DEBT

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Treasury announced Dec. 26 the receipt of $12,067,934 from the Government of France, completing payment of annuities due up to this time under the Mellon-Bérenger agreement for funding the $4,025,000,000 war debt France owed the United States. The announcement said the payment had been received in treasury notes and first Liberty Loan bonds.

The payment was the first made since Congress approved the Mellon-Bérenger agreement, which was signed Dec. 18 by the President. All payments made in the past on the principal and interest on obligations for surplus war material are being credited to the annuities first due under the funding agreement.

Up to the time that the agreement was ratified, France had paid $112,932,065, while the total annuities due up to June 15 on the agreement, which was reached on April 29, 1926, amounted to $125,000,000.

The next annuity to be received from the French Government will amount to $35,000,000 and will be payable next June 15.

PRINCESS MARIE JOSE RECEIVES MANY GIFTS

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BRUSSELS—Princess Marie Jose, in view of her approaching marriage to Prince Umberto of Italy, is the recepient of numerous evidences of affection and loyalty. The city of Brussels has given the princess a magnificent table cloth. A deputation of 100 representatives of the country presented a wedding veil of old Flemish lace, and army veterans have given a set of Malines lace. On Jan. 3 the Belgian royal family will leave Brussels for Rome on the King of Italy's train. The ceremony is fixed for Jan. 8.

HOOVER ACCEPTS RESIGNATION OF ENVOY TO REICH

Schurman Voices Tribute to Germans for Cordiality Shown Him in Berlin

BERLIN (AP)—Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman, American Ambassador to Germany, has received word from the State Department that his resignation as Ambassador has been accepted.

Dr. Schurman told the Associated Press that he had been expecting his resignation to go through for some time, and in anticipation his family had left Berlin in September and resumed their residence in New York.

The Ambassador felt it to be his duty, however, to remain at his post until he was relieved. He will leave Berlin as soon as he can get ready, arriving in New York the end of January.

"I cannot speak too highly of the cordiality of the German Government and people who have facilitated my work here in every manner possible," he said. "I shall always look back upon my service in Germany with the greatest satisfaction."

WASHINGTON (AP) — Announcement in Berlin that the resignation of Jacob Gould Schurman of Ithaca, N. Y., as Ambassador to Germany, had been accepted was not received with any surprise in official circles here.

It had been reported for some time that the resignation of the Ambassador would be accepted by President Hoover and the Berlin post filled by a new appointee. The general impression in diplomatic circles in Washington was that acceptance of the resignation was withheld pending the virtual conclusion of the American-German negotiations for an agreement providing direct payment to Washington of costs for the maintenance of the American Army of Occupation on the Rhine, and claims of American citizens growing out of the World War.

The Ambassador had been closely following the work of the final settlement of the reparations problem and was intimately acquainted with the American policy and desires for the United States in the problem.

Several names have been mentioned in connection with the Berlin position, including that of Joseph C. Grew, former Undersecretary of State and now Ambassador to Turkey.

Before his present assignment at Berlin, Dr. Schurman was Minister to Greece and to China. He was president of Cornell University.

Belgrade Nears Border Accord With Neighbors

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BELGRADE — The Jugoslav-Albanian Commission, which has been examining the needs of the population of the Jugoslav-Albanian frontier districts, has completed its task. The president of the Jugoslav delegation declares the work of the commission to be advantageous to the border populations of both countries.

According to an agreement reached, the commercial traffic across the frontier has been regulated within a zone of 15 kilometers on each side, the question of estates decided and the frontier line settled. The proposals will be submitted to the Albano-Jugoslav Governments for approval before they are put in operation.

News received from Sofia shows that the work of the Jugoslav-Bulgarian Commission also is progressing favorably.

Novel Ways of Preventing Crime to Be Instituted in Philadelphia

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

PHILADELPHIA—A plan for the reorganization of Philadelphia's detective bureau has just been ordered with a view to preventing crime rather than to devoting all its energies to apprehending criminals after the crime has been committed.

The reorganization calls for the establishment of various divisions, assigned to specific duty, the retirement of a group of detectives deemed unsuited for the reorganized service, the return to patrol service of another group more qualified for uniform than plain clothes service, the general raising of standards of detective requirements by the abolition of first and second grade detectives and the placing of the entire bureau on a parity basis with equal rank and pay.

The reorganization plans, made by L. E. Schofield, director of public safety involve a "division of crime prevention," which is virtually a bureau of public education designed to inform bank employees, payroll messengers, banking establishments and other business agencies which have been the subject of banditry attacks, as to the approved methods of preventing hold-ups and robberies. Representatives of the division will visit the large establishments and give instruction in crime prevention, in the handling of money, urging that wherever possible payrolls consist of checks instead of cash, and furnishing business houses with police information on the habits and methods of known criminals.

Mr. Schofield said that many robberies and hold-ups are preventable by the use of simple precautions on the part of payroll messengers and cashiers.

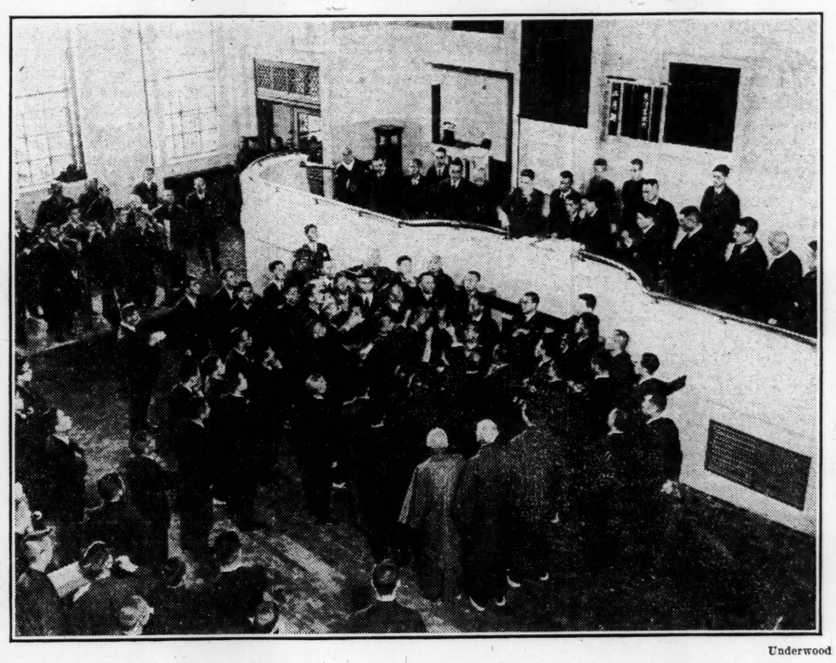
The best detectives will be retained at headquarters in the City Hall with the exception of a group of "star" men who will visit the outlying districts from time to time for the purpose of instruction, and to help unify the system.

The Schofield plan embraces: a correspondence division, charged with responsibility of headquarters routine; criminal identification, Bertillon bureau and photography; division of crime prevention; divisions of homicide, banditry, missing persons, narcotics, automobile thefts and business fraud.

The latter division, regarded as one of the most important in the reorganization, the bureau will cooperate with the Better Business Bureau, credit associations, retail merchants and other similar commercial groups.

During the last year there has been a decided decrease in crime under the Schofield administration of police affairs, particularly with regard to the closing of speakeasies and general prohibition enforcement in which the city, state and federal government enforcement agencies are in close accord. In this connection the police were given increased authority by a recent court decision refusing to enjoin them from investigating shipments of perfumes, hair tonics and other preparations having a large alcoholic content.

East, West—Business Looks Much the Same



Underwood

Stirring moment in Tokyo's rice pit, which is by far the greatest market in the Japanese Empire, overshadowing the stock exchange in the volume of transactions. Sprinkling of Oriental costumes gives reminder that the scene is not laid in some Western capital.

FRENCH ADMIRAL SAYS SUBMARINE IS NOW CRUISER

Government Becoming More Silent on Question of Underwater Craft

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS — The submarine as a weapon of sea warfare continues to be abandoned by enlightened opinion.

It is not necessary to rely on humanitarian considerations which can be used in a greater or lesser degree against other instruments. Naval experts themselves doubt the utility of underwater craft which, indeed, tend to become surface vessels equipped with ordinary guns.

From France, surprisingly enough, come the latest series of arguments against submarines. The United States, Great Britain and even Italy have taken up an antagonistic attitude toward the submarine. The French have hitherto maintained that it is the poor nation's battleship and purely defensive in purpose. In press and Parliament there is certainly no sign of relinquishing the championship of the submarine. But it is remarked that in recent official utterances, notably in M. Leygues's speech and again in the instructions to the French Ambassador, M. Fleuriau, the subject is apparently avoided.

It is hoped that it will not be brought up at the London conference, where it would seem that no practical conclusion for the abolition of the submarine can be reached. Nevertheless a striking indication of which way the naval thought is moving is afforded by the much discussed work by Admiral Caxtex, published in Paris.

French Admiral's Views

Here is a distinguished French officer who appears to be unimpressed by the current political support of the submarine. Political phrases usually survive their validity and probably the political conception of the submarine will not immediately be shattered by the expert view. But eventually technical opinion will doubtless prevail.

Admiral Caxtex in dealing with strategic theories in a broad fashion makes some observations on the submarine which deserve careful

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

Complete Independence Demanded for India

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Lahore, India

THE executive committee of the Indian National Congress on Dec. 26 adopted a resolution drawn up by Mahatma Gandhi, Nationalist leader, demanding complete independence for India and abandoning any struggle to obtain dominion status. The Gandhi resolution will be submitted to a plenary session of the Congress.

The resolution decrees a complete boycott of the central and provincial legislatures and of the elections for them. It also authorizes the executive committee to launch a program of civil disobedience, including non-payment of taxes, whenever it may deem fit.

Paris Chamber Backs Leaders For The Hague

Disclosure of Foch Warning on Leaving Rhine Not to Affect Hague Program

PARIS (AP)—The Chamber of Deputies gave André Tardieu, Prime Minister, and Aristide Briand, Foreign Minister, a sweeping vote of confidence on the question of foreign policy Dec. 27, after the Premier had demanded that it either turn the Government out, or give it carte blanche for the coming Hague negotiations.

The Premier jumped into the foreign affairs discussion which had become acrimonious after a secret warning by the late Marshal Foch against premature evacuation of the Rhineland had been revealed in the Chamber of Deputies by the former Undersecretary of State for liberated regions. The Marshal's warning was made in a note to President Doumergue and Raymond Poincaré, Prime Minister, in October, 1926.

M. Briand said he had no knowledge of the note and reproached the former Undersecretary for reading it. He defended his course in foreign affairs and demanded that the Cabinet be overthrown if the Chamber was dissatisfied with the recent Hague negotiations of the reparations problem.

M. Tardieu emphasized the entire solidarity of the Cabinet and warned the opposition that all its efforts to oppose Briand policies to his own were in vain.

"We want to go to The Hague with a parliamentary mandate to continue these policies," he said. "The Hague means passing from a provisional regimé to a definitive settlement and transformation of a political debt into a commercial one and Parliament must now right here take its responsibility, don't await the close of the Hague Conference to vote against us. If you are not satisfied, do so now. We want to leave Paris with a clear parliamentary situation."

LAUGHS COME HIGH IN SCREEN COMEDIES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HOLLYWOOD, Calif. — Approximately 5,000,000 feet of film, valued at $100,000, is used every year by the motion picture industry, to permit audiences to laugh undisturbed at funny situations seen and heard on the screen.

According to Pandro Berman, in charge of the cutting department at the R. K. O. studios, silent action follows each scene where a laugh is anticipated from the audience, so the laughter will not drown out the players' voices. Only a few feet of silent films is consumed in each "laugh gap," but a farce will require "silent" footage following 100 or more scenes.

TREASURY GIVES BACK $190,000,000 ON INCOME TAX

Mistakes in Assessment and Collection Are Costly to Government

WASHINGTON (AP) — Sometimes, even that master of arithmetical calculation, the United States Treasury, makes mistakes; but when it does, it admits them. It has made known an error of $190,000,000 in the collection of last year's taxes, and in its annual announcement of tax refunds sets forth that restitution in amounts ranging upward to $25,000,000 was being made to corporations and individuals, including John D. Rockefeller, the Carnegie Steel Company and Mary Pickford.

Mr. Rockefeller, one of the world's wealthiest men, received $157,227; Miss Pickford, $10,163; the Carnegie Company, $25,847,259, the largest single refund listed; the William Waldorf Astor Trust, $6,456,829, and Daniel Guggenheim of New York, $8811. Hundreds of refunds, all of $500 or more, were listed, including beneficiaries in every state of the Union and Hawaii.

Among the western states, California with its wealthy motion picture and subsidiary interests, was predominant among the refunds, although Miss Pickford was the only cinema actress mentioned. In the middle West, Illinois furnished the Government's greatest refund burden, while Pennsylvania and New York were outstanding in the East. Florida was the heaviest beneficiary in the South.

Four citizens of Germany benefited substantially from the refunds, more than $1,000,000 going to each through the custodian of alien property for errors in tax collections on estates confiscated during the war.

Among those receiving refunds of more than $1,000,000 on taxes collected erroneously during the fiscal year of 1929 were: The Marine Securities Company of Chicago, $1,054,295; the Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company of Boston, $1,117,349; W. R. Grace & Co., New York, $3,510,449; P. Lorrilard Company, New York, $1,627,501; William P. Clyde Estate, Brooklyn, $1,404,930; the Central Leather Company New York, $1,104,349; Mrs. Alice G. Kales of Detroit, $3,134,730; the Standard Oil Company at Louisville, Ky., $2,614,552; the Prudential Benefit Life Insurance Company of Newark, $1,075,361, and the Botany Worsted Mills of Passaic, N. J., $1,007,770.

The Treasury report showed a total of refunds for the fiscal year of 1929 of approximately $190,000,000, an increase of $48,000,000 over the total for 1928. Estimates for next year were placed at $150,000,000.

An Unprecedented Collection of

ITALIAN ART

has been brought together at Burlington House in London from private and public galleries in many parts of Europe. A preview of this remarkable exhibition, noting three important points to be learned from it, will be described on the Art Page of the Monitor

Tomorrow

PARIS DEMANDS NAVY ADEQUATE FOR ITS 'EMPIRE'

France Advances Points Apparently Opposing Anglo-American Attitude

URGES NONAGGRESSIVE MEDITERRANEAN PACT

Chamber of Deputies Votes Confidence in Tardieu 'Peace' Policies

The French Government has issued a statement setting forth its viewpoint and attitude toward the coming naval conference in London.

Two points stand out in relief:

First, it emphasizes the contention France has held from the outset that the five-power parley must be brought within, if not made subservient to, the framework of the League of Nations general disarmament plan.

Secondly, it demands a navy sufficiently strong to guard the needs of its "empire."

It also urges a nonaggressive Mediterranean pact, which should bring in the smaller powers. Another point made in the French statement was to the effect that France regarded the Kellogg pact as insufficient, in itself, to guarantee national security.

The Monitor's Paris correspondent sees a change coming over the French view regarding submarines, and he quotes a distinguished admiral as declaring that in any future war that arm would only play a minor part. At the same time, Washington has taken a notable step in the decision to delay the consideration of the naval appropriation bill, which was due to take place in the beginning of the new year. The object of this move is to prevent discussion in Congress in any way embarrassing the proceedings at the naval conference.

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—Spain is mentioned for the first time in connection with naval disarmament, according to the text of a memorandum now published, which has been sent to the leading naval powers. In the Chamber of Deputies Aristide Briand, the former Minister, said that in no circumstances would Spain be left out of any Mediterranean naval accord.

Document Covers Wide Field

The document is of capital interest, and in its 10 typewritten pages covers a wide field. Particularly notable, however, is the proposal of France for a Mediterranean treaty which reads: "Communications across the Mediterranean have for the British Empire an importance which the French Government does not ignore. This importance is not less for France.

Is it possible to realize among the Mediterranean naval powers an accord of mutual guarantee and nonaggression to which would be associated those among them which will not be represented at London, and primarily a power like Spain the importance of whose naval interests in the Mediterranean it is unnecessary to recall? The Government of France poses the question, declaring itself favorable in substance to such an accord because it has a sincere desire to arrive at a reduction of naval armaments.

Whatever the findings of the London naval conference, they can only be regarded as one stone in the house of disarmament. They are bound up with security, treaties with sanctions, with land and air disarmament, with the League of Nations Covenant, with Geneva disarmament work and with the freedom of the seas.

Freedom of the Seas

For example, a portion of the memorandum runs: "Nations will only be able to reduce their armaments effectively when they can count on foreign aid. As it is true that a general technical accord on armaments presupposes a political accord, so it is true especially that a complete naval accord supposes an accord on the question of the freedom of the seas, the rights of belligerents and neutrals, and anticipating the eventual collaboration of other fleets against that of an aggressor."

France agrees in the document to both total tonnage limitation and limitation by category, with a provision for ships that pass from one category to another. France, nevertheless, will state its full tonnage requirements, giving as a reason article 8 of the League Covenant, which allows each country to consider its disarmament in relation to its geographical situation.

Reference is made to its wide-flung empire and its necessary naval requirements. Valuable as the Pact of Paris is, France does not find it sufficient guarantee against an aggressive war. Even though the United States and Great Britain declare they base their naval disarmament policy on this treaty, France must still rely rather on the League of Nations pact, which implies help for an attacked state.

PARIS (AP)—Principal among the points advanced in the French Foreign Office statement are:

(1) That the work of the London conference is to be within and subservient to that of the League of Nations.

(2) That France regards the Kellogg pact as an insufficient guarantee of national security to form a basis for a disarmament agreement. Such an agreement, however, could be based on the Covenant of the League of Nations.

(3) That the principle of designation of naval strength by means of mathematical ratios such as were evolved at the Washington naval conference is unsatisfactory. Instead national needs must dic-

tate naval strengths. The memorandum mentions considerable needs of the French "Empire."

(4) Unavoidable correlation of land and sea strength, and the necessity of considering the former in any projected reduction of the latter.

(5) Desirability of a Mediterranean pact of non-agression participated in by nations not invited to the London conference, such as Spain.

Meanwhile in the Chamber of Deputies, Aristide Briand, Foreign Minister, and André Tardieu, Premier, were voted confidence on their "peace" policies by a poll of 303 to 266, the specific question being whether they were to be authorized to continue the reparations settlement work at the second Hague conference meeting Jan. 3.

"It is easier to whip nations into fighting frenzy by heroic battle cries and the trumpets of turmoil than to make them listen to the words of peace," M. Briand cried fervently.

"The policy of peace is drab and unemotional. But in spite of all bitter attacks and the weight of ridicule I will remain at my post to preach this policy. If need be I will go through my country like a pilgrim telling my people that peace is the best policy, and I hope that my feeble means may find convincing arguments to end wars forever."

French Issue Statement Giving Their Viewpoint on London Naval Parley

Reprinted by permission of the New York Times.

PARIS—The following is the full text of the French naval memorandum which was recently sent to the other powers taking part in January in the conference in London of the five great naval powers:

While accepting on Oct. 16 last the invitation of the British Government to take part in the naval conference at London, the French Government reserved their liberty to define their views as regards the problems to be included in the agenda of the proceedings and the matters generally that may come up for discussion at that international meeting. After the exchange of views that has already taken place, the time appears to them to have come to explain their position in respect to the more vital questions of principle and method that will arise during the negotiations and the importance of which, as stepping over the purely technical limits of the case, requires that they be fully brought to light.

The French Government have already had the opportunity to express their appreciation of the considerations underlying the step taken by the British Government in conjunction with the Government of the United States. They are, too, well aware of the vital character of the task of limiting armaments.

Welcome Suggestion

They have taken too active a part in the work hitherto prosecuted in this direction not to welcome a suggestion tending, es expressly stated by His Excellency Mr. Arthur Henderson in his letter of Oct. 7, to facilitate the task of the Preparatory Commission of the League of Nations and later in the work of the gerenal conference on disarmament.

It is, moreover, a problem of naval disarmament that must be looked upon since the meeting in April and May last of the Preparatory Commission in Geneva as supporting the work carried on by that commission with the efficient cooperation of the American delegates. Furthermore, the last Assembly of the League of Nations declared that an agreement between the leading naval powers was necessary in order to prepare a general understanding in regard to the methods to be applied for the reduction of naval armaments.

The conversations already proceeding at the time appeared to that Assembly as being likely to lead to a resumption and completion of the interrupted work of the Preparatory Commission and, ultimately, to the calling of a general conference.

It is, therefore, primarily on the principles and methods of permitting the subsequent drafting of a general convention for the limitation of armaments that the powers meeting at London should, in the view of the French Government, come to an agreement.

Paris Pact Analyzed

The British Government have stated that the Government of the United States and themselves had based their conversations on the Paris pact. The French Government, who have already had an opportunity to express the satisfaction with which they welcomed this statement, took too large a share in the working out of that pact for it to be necessary for them to emphasize the importance they attach to it.

The Paris pact is based on the force of public opinion, which is great, but its rational application has not yet been organized. It does not settle all the questions of peaceful procedure and mutual assistance against an aggressor, implied in the outlawry of war. It is undoubtedly a real step toward the preservation of peace, but it cannot be looked upon as sufficient in its present state to guarantee the security of nations.

It was this consideration, no doubt, that prevented the British Government from contemplating a substantial reduction in their naval armaments and the American Government from giving up the prompt execution of their latest naval program. While both are in agreement as to the impossibility of any actual conflict between them, they were not bound to consider that the primary task of their respective navies was to provide for the protection of their communications, which would not appear to rule, but the hypothesis of their being led to intervene in a conflict originating in the violation of solemn pledges.

Reduction of Armaments

Notwithstanding the significance ascribed to the Paris pact, it was priamrily on the League Covenant that the French Government, as well as the rest of the governments belonging to the League, undertook to base the limitation and reduction of their armaments, of which naval armaments are but a part. Incomplete as are the measures adopted for carrying it into effect, the Covenant already provides the basis of a complete system of security based upon the application of methods of peaceful settlement and assistance to any state unlawfully attacked. Only in proportion to such assistance as they may be able to rely upon from without could the nations be in a position actually to reduce their armaments.

Just as a general technical agreement upon armaments implies a previous political agreement, so does complete naval agreement presuppose an understanding on the question of freedom of the seas, defining the rights of belligerents and the rights of neutrals and providing for the prospective co-operation of other fleets against that of an aggressor country.

However deeply they may regret the present situation, the French Government, nevertheless, are determined to extend their full assistance to the powers meeting in London with the view to the conclusion of such arrangements as may be in keeping with present possibilities.

Washington Conference Example

The question of methods is no less important in accordance with the example set by the Washington Conference. The Government of the United States and the British Government would appear to have contemplated the adoption of a method such as the signing of a naval armament pact dealing merely with the armaments of the five numerically most powerful navies, and based on mathematical ratios.

The experience, however, of naval conferences in the past tends to remind us that the principles of the Washington treaty met with a setback when the League attempted in 1924 to extend them to every navy, and it has frequently been demonstrated in Geneva that mere ratios do not permit of rational application, appropriate for every state, of the principles laid down in Article VIII of the Covenant, which provides for a general reduction in armaments to a minimum compatible with the security of each state, and with international obligations imposed upon it according to its geographical position and its specific conditions.

In fact, the conference will fail to achieve its object to the full unless it makes it lead to a general agreement in Geneva as to the methods for the limitation of naval armaments.

French Define Viewpoint

It was necessary to recall the above general observations before proceeding to define the principles whereby the French Government will be guided in the London negotiations:

1. It is upon Article VIII of the Covenant that the French Government, faithful to their pledged word, intend to base reduction of their armaments. It is, indeed, upon this basis alone—a basis which does not imply a prior application of mathematical ratios and upon which the Preparatory Commission on Disarmament already has based its work—that it would be possible, in their opinion, to work out an agreement acceptable for the governments not represented in London.

On the lines of Article VIII two methods for the limitation of naval armaments were confronted in Geneva, one by total tonnage and the other by classes of ships. The stronger navies were inclined to the latter method while the rest were in favor of the former.

Desirous of conciliating these conflicting views, the French delegation proposed as early as April, 1927, a compromise which met with the approval of all navies that will not be represented in London, and was sympathetically considered by several others.

Limitation of Fleets

The United States Government in particular took the opportunity on two separate occasions of publicly stating that they were willing to accept it as the basis for discussion. Under this arrangement, the limitation of fleets by total tonnage was to be supplemented by measures of publicity concerning the distribution of that tonnage between the chief classes of ships and the rules for the transfer of tonnage from one class to another.

Such a system, which has the further advantages of permitting minor adjustments, may adapt itself all the better to the needs of the projected understanding between the American and British Governments in that it leaves any states that may desire to do so full liberty to bind themselves more narrowly as between themselves. In spite of their preference for the method of limitation by total tonnage, the French Government is willing to agree to this compromise should it prove likely to lead to a general agreement.

2. The preparatory work in Geneva has revealed the close interdependence that exists in a country's defensive armaments between its land, naval and aerial forces. The French Government have frequently had occasion to explain that this was a fundamental principle of its policy of national defense, one importance of which results in particular from the geographical position of France—a power both continental and maritime and the metropolis of a colonial empire spread out over the whole surface of the earth.

Land and Aerial Armaments

The American Government do not wish to find themselves compelled in London to raise any questions relating to the limitation of land and aerial armaments, but they cannot conceal the fact that the tonnage required to meet the needs of their naval defense is narrowly related to the needs of their land and aerial armaments, computed in accordance with the methods laid down by the Preparatory Commission at its last meeting. Were the decisions of the latter commission again to be put in question, the particulars they will afford as regards to naval armaments would become utterly valueless.

The French Government desires to state, moreover, that these difficulties will not prevent them from seeking any such solutions as would allow any powers desirous of doing so and, being of the opinion that they could do so without danger, to enter into a binding agreement as between themselves without awaiting the conclusion of the general convention for the limitation of all armaments.

3. Subject to the preceding observations, the French delegation will have no difficulty in making known the importance of a tonnage corresponding with national needs. France taking into account her geographical position on three seas, the extent of her colonial empire, with an area of 11,000,000 square kilometers (4,247,100 square miles), populated by 60,000,000 inhabitants and a trade amounting to 32,000,000,000 francs (about $1,-280,000,000).

Needs of the "Empire"

The existence of such an empire, the necessity of providing for the separate defense of each of the big communities it comprises, the numerous political and economical ties, which bind those big communities to each other and to the mother country, the need to protect the integrity, and the economic life of the latter, the task of providing for the security of more than 30,000 kilometers (18,630 miles) of seaboard, all told, impose upon the French navy duties which the French Government cannot ignore when they are called upon to apply Article VIII of the Covenant.

The French naval budget is lower today than it was in 1914, and the same desire for strict moderation will continue to inspire France in the appreciation of her needs and in computing the forces necessary to meet them. In this respect the French Government will take fully into account any guarantee of security which might be set up and which would give full effect to the undertakings of international solidarity against an aggressor contained in Article XVI of the Covenant.

4. Moreover, remembering the beneficial effects produced by the Pacific treaty on the conclusion of the Washington naval agreements, the French Government considers that in a narrower field, but one in which most of the European fleets are concerned, some progress might be achieved. Its communications through the Mediterranean are of importance for the British Empire, which the French Government by no means disregard. They are equally vital for France.

Mediterranean Agreement Proposed

Might not an agreement of mutual guarantee and non-aggression be negotiated between the Mediterranean naval powers, to which those not represented in London would be in association, and, first and foremost, a power like Spain, the importance of whose naval interests in the Mediterranean need hardly to be emphasized?

The French Government propounded this question, declaring themselves in favor of the principle of such an agreement because they are earnestly desirous of bringing about reduction of naval armaments.

As the conclusion to this statement of general views, suggested to them by study of the agenda of the conference, the French Government desires to state that none of the difficulties to which they have thought it necessary to draw attention appear to them to be insuperable.

Convinced that all the governments that are to meet in London will enter upon these discussions with the same will as themselves to cooperate sincerely in giving effect to such means as may lead to the overcoming of every difficulty, the French Government rely upon the success of the negotiations that will pave the way for such a general conference for limitation and reduction of armaments as alone seems capable of fulfilling the common will of the nations to organize for peace.

London Weeklies Express Optimistic Views on Coming Naval Conference

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The landing of the Japanese delegation at Southampton, headed by Reijiro Wakatsuki, ex-Premier, to attend the five power naval conference was coincident with the announcement of the general preliminary procedure arranged for the big gathering.

All the chief representatives are to meet Ramsay MacDonald, Prime Minister, here on Jan. 20 in the forenoon to elect a chairman and vice-chairman and to set up committees. The chief or "first" committee will be composed of the leaders of the delegations and the reports of all sub-committees are to be addressed to it. Plenary meetings of the conference are to be held as the first committee may decide.

It is proposed that there should be a committee for procedure functioning the whole time of the conference. The initial and other plenary sessions of the conference will be public, but the sub-committees will meet in private.

The name of Sir Maurice Hankey is mentioned as secretary-general. The delegates will be received by King George, in the afternoon of Jan. 20, and will be entertained at dinner by the Government the same evening. The Guildhall banquet is fixed for Jan. 23, and the Pilgrims dinner for Jan. 28.

Not an Arithmetic Problem

The Saturday Review says that the people of Great Britain are "beginning to understand that disarmament is not a problem of arithmetical ratios but rather of promoting a new spirit in the relationship between nations." Referring to the fact that Great Britain and the United States will enter the conference as sympathetic partners in a common task and not as rivals, the Review adds: "It would be ungracious not to admit that the first impulse that has made this co-operation possible came from America."

The Economist, in an editorial on the same subject, makes two points. One is that battleships ought to disappear altogether. The other is that whatever risks Great Britain might have to provide against as affecting its lines of communication—far-flung as they are—these could not be endangered by any minor power.

It continues: "We are concerned in reality with only four other navies: American, Japanese, French and Italian. We are concerned actually with only three, for America is not a contingent antagonist, though it is convenient to take parity with her as a basis of a general scale of naval standards.

Pacific Pact Recalled

"The size of our navy then may be determined largely by the danger we apprehend from France, Italy and Japan. . . . Does the four-power Pacific pact in which we and Japan are associated, to say nothing of the League Covenant and the Kellogg pact, justify us in going a little farther along the road of reduction at Japan's request than we could if these instruments never had been framed? And is the possibility of assisting France and Italy to reduce their navies by joining with them in some sort of agreement to guarantee peace in the Mediterranean worth considering, not primarily in their interests, but in ours?"

Regarding the abolishing of capital ships, the Economist adds: "Capital ships—battleships and battle cruisers with their 16-inch guns, and now the standardized maximum tonnage of 35,000 tons—exist primarily, if not exclusively to fight one another and they find a place (apart from a few small and obsolescent vessels) in the fleets of only three powers; Great Britain, the United States and Japan. To put it plainly, British battleships exist to fight American or Japanese battleships; American to fight British or Japanese; Japanese to fight American or British.

"But the opportunities battleship squadrons have for meeting, even if they want to, are limited. The British fleet cannot attack the mainland of the United States or Japan or the American fleet the mainland of Great Britain or Japan, the Japanese fleet the mainland of Great Britain or the United States, or incidentally Australia.

Modern invention has not completely annihilated geography yet. It is considered that the intentions of the three national delegations on the capital ships question are not known, but with the problem so severely limited and with the contingency of any conflict between the battleship fleets of Great Britain and the United States ruled out, there will be a lamentable breakdown of statesmanship somewhere if the conference does not either decree the total abolition of the capital ship, as at present defined, or go a very long way in that direction."

Administration to Delay Naval Bill Discussion

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—At the suggestion of the Administration, Republican floor leaders of the House are delaying consideration by the chamber of the annual naval appropriation bill until the London Naval Conference is over.

This is being done, it is authoritatively explained, so as not to give rise to embarrassment through floor debate to the American delegation at the naval parley. Should the measure, as is the usual procedure, come to the floor of the House in the early weeks of the new year its consideration there might lead to attacks by "big navy" advocates which might seriously hamper the Government's negotiations at the conference.

To secure as much as possible against such an eventuality the Administration suggested to floor leaders that it would greatly facilitate the situation if the measure were delayed for several months. This has been agreed to and instead of the bill being pushed its consideration will be strung out over a period of weeks.

In fact, the measure has already been delayed somewhat. The navy supply bill is usually one of the first appropriation measures to be taken up. This session it was laid aside until after the first of the new year, and according to Burton L. French (R.), Representative from Idaho, chairman of the naval sub-committee of the House Appropriations Committee, it will not come up until well along in January and then not be pushed.

According to Mr. French, it is the plan of his committee not to bring the bill out on the House floor until the London conference has completed its work. He explained that this was a desirable policy not only for the purpose of heading off unseasonable debate, that the presence of the bill on the floor might give rise to, but also so as to have the measure in a position to make such changes in it as the results of the parley might occasion.

Whether reports that "big navy" advocates were planning to make use of the supply bill debate to challenge the Administration's naval curtailment policy had anything to do with the determination to withhold action on the measure, is not known, but that the President and his supporters are determined to leave nothing undone to insure success of the London conference there is no uncertainty.

Another Japanese Named

TOKYO (AP)—The Japanese Cabinet decided to name Matsuzo Naggai, Japanese Ambassador to Belgium, as the fourth delegate to the London naval conference. A fifth delegate may be named from among the ambassadors to European capitals later. It was definitely decided that Katsuji Debuchi, Ambassador at Washington, will not be sent to London.

Zionist Committee Plans Parley in U. S.

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

JERUSALEM—The first meeting of the administrative committee of the Jewish Agency will be held in New York on Feb. 1, being the first time that the international Zionist body will have met on American sail.

Of approximately $3,000,000 raised since the Palestine riots for relief and reconstruction in the Jewish quarters, the Government has appropriated $500,000 toward compensation for damages, though the appropriation may not go as far as was anticipated toward making good the material losses.

The task mainly falls upon the Jewish fund, of which no part is applied to normal Zionist colonization work, declared Rabbi Berlin.

Members of the Zionist executive said that tension was greatly relieved. The threat to security from organized outbreaks had passed, but continued lawlessness is expected to result in desultory attacks.

The Government and also the merchants feel that the anti-Jewish boycott agitation is steadily diminishing.

SCOTS STUDENTS GET 3 U. S. FELLOWSHIPS

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Three divinity students (Sibbald Clark, St. Mary's College, St: Andrews; John B. Logan; George Sutherland, New College, Edinburgh) were nominated for 1930-31 to three Scottish fellowships in the United States worth $1200 each. The Union Theological Seminary, of which Dr. Henry Sloane Coffin is president, offers these fellowships annually to enable Scottish divinity students on the completion of their course to do post-graduate work in New York.

ARGENTINE CROPS DESCRIBED AS 'POOR'

ROME (AP)—The International Institute of Agriculture has received a report from the Argentine Government on the wheat crop showing that the crop for the current year is poor.

The crop was estimated at 3,900,000 metric tons, which is nearly 4,500,000 tons less than last year and 2,000,000 less than the five-year average.

LARGER STAFF OFFICES URGED FOR PRESIDENT

Separate Fireproof Building Favored — Temporary Quarters Available

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—Members of Congress who are in the city are almost unanimously of the opinion that the chief lesson to be learned from the fire in the Executive Offices is that there should be a separate fireproof building for the accommodations of the growing business of the Chief Executive.

The President, it is understood, will not urge the erection of such a building at the present time, but the general feeling is that it should be included in the federal building program. At the moment, the President is concerned with the task of getting adequate quarters as soon as possible for the use of himself, his secretaries and other members of the executive staff. The temporary quarters in the State, War and Navy Building can be used meanwhile.

Col. U. S. Grant 3d, officer in charge of public buildings and public parks, estimates that it will take from 60 to 90 days to restore the office building so that it can be used for the activities of the executive force. The work of putting on a temporary roof has already been started. The foundations, exterior walls, basement and first floor are in such condition that the construction of an entire new building is not considered necessary at present.

However, it is a question of a comparatively short time until larger quarters will have to be provided. Wesley L. Jones (R.), Senator from Washington, who will be head of the Senate Appropriations Committee, expressed himself in favor of a permanent fireproof building.

"I have just looked over the Executive Offices at the White House," said Mr. Jones, "and, while it would be possible to repair the building, I think we should put up a fireproof structure there. The Executive Offices which were damaged by fire were intended to be temporary structures and contained a great deal of wood. I believe that we should take some of the money which has been set aside for the federal buildings in the District of Columbia and construct a new office building for the President."

Fred A. Britten (R.), Representative from Illinois, is of the opinion that the new executive office building should be one of the first buildings to be constructed in the new federal building program. It was a sorry spectacle, he said, to see President Hoover and his secretaries climbing through windows in smoke-filled rooms to rescue valuable papers. Mr. Britten and Royal Johnson (R.), Representative from South Dakota, have indicated their willingness to introduce whatever new bills are necessary for the authorization of new buildings.

Charles Moore, chairman of the Fine Arts Commission, favors the construction of a new state department building across Lafayette Square from the White House, doing away with the present "monstrosity," the State, War and Navy Building. It would cost about $3,000,000 to modernize the building, he pointed out, and the best thing to do would be to scrap it. The State Department as proposed by the Fine Arts Commission would have halls for international conferences and a few suites for the accommodations of guests of the United States.

FRENCH ADMIRAL SAYS SUBMARINE IS NOW CRUISER

(Continued from Page 1)

study. The submarine in the last war was chiefly used to destroy any possibility of establishing the doctrine of freedom of the seas. It endeavored to cut communications, not maintain them. It had considerable success in attacking commerce. But when counter-measures were taken, it was realized that the submarine armed only with a torpedo was diminishing in value, and by a curious paradox the submarine, to maintain its utility, was compelled to come to the surface and employ its guns.

Is Employed on Surface

Now the surface employment of the submarine which abrogates its special character necessarily implies the greater development in size and gun power of the submarine. The submarine is in process of becoming a submersible cruiser of fair tonnage with armor, with a surface weapon and with less effective torpedo powers. This means, however, that the submarine as a submarine is disappearing and the new type, whatever qualities it may have loses the qualities which have been urged on behalf of the submarine.

Thus it is no longer a cheap vessel. Its cost increases. Accordingly there must be a relative decrease in numbers if the financial argument continues to have force. As it becomes larger it finds it more difficult to submerge itself speedily.

Admiral Caxtex does not deny all value to the submarine from a strategic viewpoint, but his conclusion appears to be that it can only play a minor part. Those who imagine that the submarine would replace the battleship were utterly mistaken. A surface fleet must take precautions against the submarine, but it can now protect itself. A submarine needs a surface fleet to help it in its operations. It is simply an accessory. As a scout, as a coastal defender, as an offensive weapon, the submarine has been greatly overrated. In short, the control of the seas depends on the surface vessels now as before.

Moral Effect of Submarines

It follows that the moral effect of a lively use of submarines is the principal argument in their favor, and it would appear that this moral effect can only be produced by successful submarine operations of an intensive character against mercantile vessels, which is precisely an operation which becomes increasingly difficult and indeed is condemned by public opinion.

I find in Parisian circles that these cold and impartial statements of Admiral Cartex provoke some stir and discussion. That they will produce a reversal of policy is unlikely, but at least they have caused a certain amount of re-thinking about the role of the submarine which is not that which has been popularly attributed to it. The submarine is gradually being put in its place and eventually it is possible that apart from objections to the submarine on humanitarian grounds it will be stripped of its supposed peculiar value, be largely discredited and afterward be discarded. At any rate if it is not condemned it appears to be evolving into something which less resembles a submarine and more resembles a vulnerable and relatively ineffective cruiser.

RADIO 'OPEN SESAME' TO GARAGE FORECAST

WASHINGTON (AP) — Radio research now promises to relieve the automobile driver of the occasional awkward necessity of getting out to open his garage door when he wants to put his car to bed at night.

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ARCHÆOLOGISTS TOLD OF BIBLE RESEARCH PLANS

Institute Meets With College Art Association and Philological Group

Two projects of foremost importance to artists and students of New Testament literature were announced at the opening session of a joint meeting of the Archæological Institute of America and the College Art Association at the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, Boston.

The first is the publication in facsimile of the codex, or manuscript book, of the Edith Rockefeller McCormack New Testament, a comparative study of its text and determination of its contribution to present knowledge, and the reproduction of its many beautiful miniature illustrations with a critical discussion of these.

The second is the compilation and publication of a complete corpus of New Testament iconography as illustrated by the miniatures in all the manuscripts of the Greek New Testaments. Both of these projects, which will take more than 10 years to complete and will throw open vast new avenues of study to artists and archæologists, are to be undertaken by the University of Chicago. They were announced at the meeting by Harold R. Willoughby, Ph. D., associate professor of New Testament Literature at the university.

Professor Willoughby is one of the workers at the University of Chicago to whom credit must be given for identifying the Rockefeller McCormack manuscript. By comparing it with a known Greek manuscript, he discovered that the codex was the work of a single scribe, was almost identical with one sent to Louis IX of France by the Byzantine Emperor Michael VIII, and was able to set the date of it as about 1265.

Dr. John Shapley, University of Chicago, president of the College Art Association of America, presided at the joint session. Research problems in the fields of art and archæology were discussed in papers by Meyer Schapiro, Columbia University; H. R. W. Smith, University of California; Stephen B. Luce, Rhode Island School of Design, and other experts in the field of fine arts research.

In conjunction with the Archæological Institute and the College Art Association, the American Philological Association opened its sixty-first annual meeting in Jacob Sleeper Hall, Boston University. Papers dealing with many of the problems presented by the ancient languages were read by Clark Hopkins of Yale, Milman Parry of Harvard, Frances Theresa Russel of Stanford University, and other leading philologists of the country.

Prof. Tenney Frank of Johns Hopkins University, president of the American Philological Association, addressed the members of the association and of the Archæological Institute at a dinner at the Hotel Statler. He stressed the need of keeping the study of the classics abreast of modern trends in education. George H. Chase, dean of the Harvard graduate school of arts and sciences, presided.

Ralph Van Deman Macgoffin, New York University, was re-elected president of the Archæological Institute of America at its annual business meeting. F. W. Shipley of Washington University, and J. C. Egbert of Columbia University, continue as honorary presidents. Frederick W. Hodge, curator of the Museum of the American Indian, was added to the list of vice-presidents, all of whom were re-elected to serve for the coming year. Horace L. Wright of Lehigh University succeeds W. B. Dinsmoor of Columbia as Recorder of the Institute.

Prime Minister Visits Kin at Lossiemouth

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

LOSSIEMOUTH, Scot.—The Prime Minister, Ramsay MacDonald—for whose holidays with his kinsfolk in his native town he traveled north from London with his son, Malcolm MacDonald—in an interview said he had been much impressed with the beauty and grandeur of the Grampians in their winter setting.

The weather overnight had been particularly wild, and, owing to blocks on the line resulting from the 90-mile gale, the Premier's train was held up for some time at Dalnaspidal.

It is understood that during the fortnight's stay here of the Prime Minister and his family he will be engaged largely upon matters connected with the forthcoming five-power naval conference in London.

Among Mr. MacDonald's Christmas messages was a cablegram from Mackenzie King, Premier of Canada, stating that a mountain 10,000 feet high a few miles from Banff in the Rockies had been named "Mount Ishbel," to commemorate the Prime Minister's daughter's recent visit to Canada and the United States in the interest of naval armament reduction for world peace.

SEVEN PIANO FIRMS UNDER RECEIVERSHIP

NEW YORK (AP)—An equity receivership established last week by Alfred C. Coxe, federal judge, for the American Piano Company was extended Dec. 26 to include seven subsidiary companies. The Irving Trust Company was appointed receiver in each case.

The subsidiaries are Chickering & Sons, a Massachusetts corporation with a sales plant at Boston and a factory at East Rochester, N. Y.; the Ampico Corporation, Syracuse, N. Y.; William Knabe & Co., Inc., Baltimore, Md.; Mason & Hamlin Company, Boston; Foster Armstrong & Co., East Rochester, and the American Piano Trading Company and the American Piano Retail Stores, Inc., both of New York City.

AVIATION ADVISOR NAMED

WASHINGTON (AP)—Dr. Alfred P. Zahm of the Aerodynamical Laboratory at the Washington Navy Yard, was appointed to the Daniel Guggenheim chair of aeronautics at the Library of Congress. As occupant of the chair, which was endowed recently by the Guggenheim fund, he will not teach or do research work, but will advise in the development of the library's aeronautical collection and in its use by the public.

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7820 Men's Overcoats went into a fly-away sale yesterday!

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367 were $125
143 were $100
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132 were $90
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623 were $80

$65 now!

And this:

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312 were $70
1675 were $65
1283 were $60

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Modern Minstrel Plays Harps of All Nations

Miss Mildred Dilling, Concert Harpist of New York, Holding a Burmese Harp, Great-Great-Ancestor of the Concert Grand of Today. In the Lower Foreground Is a Scandinavian Minstrel's Harp Believed to Be the Oldest in America. Behind It Are an English Carriage Harp and a French Harp of the Eighteenth Century. The Tall Instrument Behind the "Twentieth Century Troubadour" Is an Old Triple-Strung Welsh Harp.

Concert Artist Has Harps Tracing History of Music

The wandering minstrels of the Middle Ages, strolling harp in hand throughout the length and breadth of Europe, have their modern counterpart in Miss Mildred Dilling, concert harpist of New York, whose collection of harps of all nations would have filled the hearts of those old Celtic bards with wonderment and rejoicing.

What is believed by experts to be the oldest harp in America has just been brought to this country by Miss Dilling as the latest addition to her collection. It is a Scandinavian minstrel's harp of the sixteenth century, slender and graceful and beautifully carved, strung with thin strands of brass which were plucked with the finger-nail, giving forth a sound similar to that of a spinnet.

In her wanderings Miss Dilling has acquired many interesting specimens of this oldest form of musical instrument. The strangest of these is a Burmese harp, with a base made from a hollowed-out log covered with the skin of some animal. Its age is indeterminate, Miss Dilling says, for it is exactly the same instrument which has been in use in Burma for over 4000 years.

The shape of the old Burmese harp is particularly significant. Miss Dilling pointed out, for it is made in the form of a hunter's bow, and this, she explained, is regarded as having been the point of departure in the development of the harp. And it is from the harp, she added, that the spinnet, harpsichord and piano were evolved.

An English Carriage Harp of the early 19th century is another curious instrument in Miss Dilling's collection. It was used by fashionable ladies of the day when travelling in their carriages, to furnish amusement en route.

A particularly prized possession is a "single action" harp made by Nadermann, the great Parisian harpist and inventor, in 1770. It was Nadermann who developed the pedal system for the harp so that the pitch of the strings could be altered a semitone, and this particular instrument, Miss Dilling declared, is one of the first of the type.

An old triple-strung Welsh harp dates back to 1720. It comes, Miss Dilling said, from Gwdyr Castle in Wales. Certainly there is something mysteriously Celtic in its imposingly Gothic proportions.

Not quite so old, perhaps, as "the harp that once through Tara's halls the soul of music shed," Miss Dilling's Irish harp is still very much an antique. It is one of the few genuine old instruments left which made the medieval bards of Ireland so popular.

The troubadours of old traveled about with their harps in their hands, or hung on their belts, a method of transportation which the harpist of today would find a bit trying. Miss Dilling's Concert Grand is over seven feet high and weighs 250 pounds. It has crossed the Atlantic 12 times.

Miss Dilling is well known as a concert artist. She has played in London, Berlin and Paris many times, and in Edinburgh, Glasgow, The Hague, Cardiff, Belfast and other cities in Europe. She was the first person to radiocast on the harp in Ireland, and has been "on the air" in London, Berlin and New York also. Recently she gave a concert at the Chilton Club for the Colonial Dames of Boston.

Holiday Cheer Given Mill Town in South

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GASTONIA, N. C.—Huge bags stuffed with groceries brought holiday cheer to 650 families in the Loray village here. Presented by the mill management "as a token of esteem and appreciation" for loyalty during the past year, each bag contained food enough to supply a family of average size for several days, besides candy, raisins, and other delicacies.

The Loray mill is now running an average of four days a week with between 1300 and 1400 operatives on the pay roll. During this period of curtailment no rent and light charges are made.

There were few homes in the mill village without holiday decorations. In front of the girls' dormitory a large pine covered with snow and strung with many colored electric lights, formed an attractive scene.

The Loray is the mill in which the Communist strike occurred in the summer, resulting in disturbances that lasted over several months, culminating in a riot between strikers and police.

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POLICE SCHOOL PROGRESS TOLD AT CONVENTION

Wisconsin Meets New Problems With Education, Says Sociologist

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—A wide range of subjects, touching on the home, urban and rural conditions, social work and various adventures into reform, is covered by the program of the American Sociological Society holding its twenty-fourth annual meeting here. In some of its sessions the delegates join with those of other organizations now meeting here in the discussion of problems in which there is a common or related interest.

Representatives of government departments and professors in many universities as well as experts and specialists are on the program. At the opening session 10-minute reports were made on research projects, including a study in Chinese foreign conflict and public opinion," by Maurice T. Price, University of Washington; "Newspaper Treatment of Oriental-White Race Relations," by Charles N. Reynolds, Stanford University; "Statistical Study of the Foreign News Content of American Newspapers," by Julian L. Woodward, Cornell University; "Urbanization as a Factor in Juvenile Delinquency," Pauline V. Young, Los Angeles, Calif.; and other modern questions.

Discussing the "police problems in the light of modern science," A. G. Barry, University of Wisconsin, told of the results of the police training school in the University of Wisconsin, which has been in existence 13 years, and is now established in 10 cities. The police, he pointed out, have had to meet new conditions, due to new traffic problems and new contacts with the public and the growth of cities and changed public opinion. Tests in the power of observation, he said, show that this ability varies greatly, ranging from less than nothing to 87 per cent in efficiency. In Wisconsin, the school is taken to the men, not the men to the school, and it covers a sufficient number of weeks to permit of progress toward efficiency.

In the statistical study of the foreign news content of American newspapers, 40 papers were analyzed. Mr. Woodward said, however, that "since the day to day fluctuation in the proportion of space devoted by the newspaper to foreign news is probably no greater than that for many other news categories, the results of the study may be of use when other newspaper studies employing the same general method are projected. A knowledge of the magnitude of the probable errors obtained in this study of foreign news may be of value in estimating the size of samples it will be necessary to deal with in future studies of other news categories and thus in determining in advance the scope of study which is practicable with any given research appropriation."

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Louisiana Governor Opposes Chain Store

MONTGOMERY, Ala. (AP)—Attorney-General C. C. McCall, a candidate for Governor in the 1930 Democratic primary, has declared himself against "the continued unregulated growth of foreign chain stores in Alabama."

He took this stand after receipt of a telegram from W. K. Henderson, operator of radio station KWKH at Shreveport, La., and Gov. Huey P. Long of Louisiana, requesting him to aid in the fight being waged by the Louisiana Governor and the radio station against chain stores. "I am with you and Mr. Henderson in your fight against the domination of our economic life by this menace," the Attorney-General replied in part, "and I am convinced that the continued unregulated growth of foreign chain stores in Alabama and other states will surely tend to destroy individualism and independent business through slowly bleeding communities of profits which otherwise would be used by independent or domestic agencies to build up communities. I am opposed to putting business in Alabama in the hands of outsiders and its earnings into the hands of a group of Wall Street financiers who do not and will not help build up my State."

Flood Control Delay Decried by Senator

WASHINGTON (AP)—Emphasizing that the Federal Government has no right to jeopardize the lives and property of nearly 2,000,000 citizens of the Mississippi Valley, Joseph E. Ransdell (D.), Senator from Louisiana, appealed in a radio address Dec. 26 for completion of the Mississippi flood control project.

"Flood control on the Mississippi is emergency work, which should not be delayed any longer," he said. "It should be finished within the earliest practicable date—not more than ten years. We have frittered away half a century since federal intervention in the project first began, and must make up for lost time."

Mr. Ransdell declared that "such a piecemeal policy as has prevailed in the past must no longer be tolerated," and said that advocates of speedy flood control were greatly pleased at the "friendly attitude" of President Hoover, Col. Patrick J. Hurley, Secretary of War, and Maj.-Gen. Lytle Brown, chief of army engineers.

CENTENARY OF B. & O. BRIDGE CELEBRATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md.—The one hundredth anniversary of the opening of the Carrollton Viaduct, said to be the oldest stone arch railroad bridge in the world has just been celebrated by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. The bridge is located on the Mt. Clare branch in southwest Baltimore between Mt. Clare Junction and Claremont.

In connection with the event, the railroad company got out its Tom Thumb locomotive of 1829 and ran it over the bridge under its own steam, followed by a modern engine which weighs 329½ tons as a demonstration of the foresight of the engineers who constructed the solid stone masonry at a time when it seemed needlessly strong. The bridge is in constant use.

FORESTRY POST FILLED

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—Robert M. Ross, until recently commissioner of forestry of Vermont, has been nominated as secretary of the Connecticut Forest and Park Commission, and he will be chosen Jan. 11 to succeed P. L. Buttrick who will become forester for the Armstrong Cork Company of Lancaster, Pa.

Pudding Stone Inn
Here, close by, but away from the whir of the town, you will find a quiet, restful inn amidst 12 acres of big trees, and where woodsy walks abound, besides comfortable rooms and excellent food. Write for booklet. Open all year. G. N. VINCENT, Boonton, N. J.

MARKET CRASH LAID TO TRUSTS BY PROF. RIPLEY

Built Top-Heavy Structure, He Tells Economists—Hoover Program Praised

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—Approval of President Hoover's program of relieving unemployment by stimulating public works, and a sharp attack by Prof. William Z. Ripley of Harvard on investment trusts, as a factor in accentuating the recent stock market collapse, marked opening sessions of the American Economic Association convention here.

While one branch of the assembled economists considered the cause of the drastic deflation of Wall Street, another group in the same association took up the plan to make construction the balance-wheel of prosperity and gave the academic stamp of approval to the President's proposal.

The growth of the investment trusts, in the opinion of Prof. Ripley, has gone a long way to upset the advantages accruing from the Federal Reserve System; Prof. Ripley is the economist who submitted the original plan for the consolidation of American railroads. His talk at the present meeting was his first public appearance in some time and he was greeted with applause.

The sharpness of the recent disturbance in Wall Street, is attributed in large part to activities of investment trusts. These trusts had committed themselves to a heavy program of investment buying and selling, according to Professor Ripley. In large part they had built up a top-heavy structure of inter-related transactions. One trust purchased shares of a second, and sold its own to a third, and so on. When suddenly confronted with a new situation, he said, like the decline in values, they could not dispose of their securities in an orderly fashion but were forced to dump them on the market, thereby "accentuating sharply what happened," Professor Ripley said. By placing one more barrier between the actual owners of property and the management of the same property, Professor Ripley said, the investment trust has complicated social conditions while it had added further to the financial instability of business which the Federal Reserve System was designed to correct.

President Hoover's move to stabilize industry "may develop into one of the most significant experiments of recent years in constructive economic statesmanship," Dr. John M. Clark, Columbia University, told the association. Dr. Frank G. Dickinson, University of Illinois, added that a "nation can be master of its economic destiny" if public construction is brought in to counter-balance periods of idleness.

A permanent body should keep continuously informed of the amount of slack in the construction programs of the country, Dr. Clark said, and Dr. Dickinson added:

"There is but one way to eliminate business depressions, and that is to eliminate periods of frenzied prosperity; graphically stated, our job is not to extend the high point indefinitely, but to push the peak off the mountain of prosperity into the valley of depression."

Power Company Seeks Niagara Steam Plant

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y.—The Niagara Falls Power Company, a subsidiary of the Niagara Hudson Power Corporation, has just filed an application with the New York State Public service Commission for permission to build auxiliary steam plants at Buffalo to supply electrical energy for Buffalo and near-by industries.

When these plants are constructed this city will no longer require hydro-electric power from Niagara Falls, all of this energy generated by water power being needed by the manufacturing establishments in that city.

The turn to steam generated energy has become necessary here because further hydro-electric development at the falls is impossible under the existing treaty between the United States and Canada, which forbids diversion of more water to the power canals, company officials told the commission.

NEGRO SCHOOLS AIDED BY INCREASED FUNDS

Special from Monitor Bureau

COLUMBIA, S. C.—With increased financial allotments by the Rosenwald Fund, a substantial expansion of Negro schools in this State is expected next year, according to J. B. Felton, supervisor of Negro education.

Construction of larger schools will be encouraged, high school opportunities will be developed, and vocational education will be given more attention, Mr. Felton said. The allotment increases vary from $300 for five-teacher schools to $8400 where 12 teachers are employed. Financial assistance, however, will be withdrawn for one-teacher schools and the allotment for two-teacher schools will be reduced.

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PRODUCE LESS, STUDY MARKETS, FARMER ADVISED

Curtail Output to Fit Market as Done in Industry, Says Farm Economic Head

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—The farmer has a long way to go before agriculture can be placed on a sound economic basis, but he is starting, declared Alexander Legge, chairman, at the opening meeting of the American Farm Economic Association in session here.

It has been the practice of the farmer to bring his products to market and take what he can get for it, regardless of what it cost him to produce it, said Mr. Legge. That is very unsound economics.

He cited the Citrus Growers of California as an example of revival. This is one of the oldest co-operatives. Formerly there were gluts in the market; no shipper knew where the other shippers were sending their products. Since the growers have been organized, they have known as a whole just what the normal consumption was in every important market. Occasionally there has been a surplus, but the growers have been fairly successful in finding a way of disposing of it. They might have not received as much for these by-products as they would for the fruit, but they have had something and have saved for the charges. This could only be brought about through collective action, and at the end of the season each one received his pro rata share.

Something along this line the Federal Farm Board is attempting to do, Mr. Legge said. Co-operative efforts in the past have often been too haphazard. It is no secret that the efforts of the Farm Board today are handicapped by differences of opinion. The difficulty is with the people on the inside. Collective producers can regulate the flow to the market so as not to destroy it and can get a fair price.

Mr. Legge pointed out that industry takes account of the condition of the markets each day and trims production accordingly. With the demand for steel today only 65 per cent in comparison with 94 per cent three months ago, blast furnaces have been shut down. Industry produces only what the public will absorb. The farmer, however, goes on in the same way regardless of demand.

Speaking of the difficulty in getting the farmer to curtail production, Mr. Legge said that he was hopeful that the farmer would grasp the simple problem if he realized that he could get more for the product of four acres than from five.

Mr. Legge declared that the limitation of production must be brought about by a campaign of education. The farmer cannot be compelled to do it by legislation, but he may be convinced that it is to his advantage.

Mayor to Dedicate Building at Airport

One of Mayor Nichols's final ceremonial acts will be to officiate at the dedication of the new Memorial Administration Building at the Boston Airport in East Boston on Monday, Dec. 30, at 2 in the afternoon.

The energetic development of the Boston Airport, today comparable to the finest in the country, is considered one of the most foresighted accomplishments of Mayor Nichols's administration. Although begun during the war, it was only during the last year that the airport has been arranged and developed as a fully equipped, modern flying field.

Gradually more and more of the 242 acres of mud flats have been reclaimed until today the port presents the ordered aspect of a more than amply cindered field with neat lines of well-built, attractive hangars along two sides and open water on the others. It represents in round figures a capital investment of $7,500,000.

The completion of the handsome Memorial Administration building symbolizes the transition of aviation from the indefinite stage of pioneer adventure to the present well-defined, reliable industry of transportation. With its dedication, Boston will take its place in the ranks of the American cities which have accepted aviation like railroads and motorcars as a general artery of commercial and social intercourse.

PRESIDENTS ELECTED BY CHEMICAL SOCIETY

NEW YORK (AP)—The American Chemical Society announces election of Dr. William McPherson, dean of the graduate school of Ohio State University, as president for 1930. He will take office Jan. 1.

Dr. Moses Gomberg, professor of chemistry at the University of Michigan, was elected president for 1931 pursuant to a new policy of the society. Prof. James F. Norris of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Charles L. Reese of E. I. du Pont de Nemours Company, Wilmington, Del., were elected directors for 1930-32.

PLANE COMPETES WITH TRAIN

CLEVELAND (AP)—The first commercial airplane passenger service to compete with railroad service on the actual price of transportation began here Dec. 26. It is the Universal Air Lines, and the new rates are to be the exact equivalent of railroad tickets plus sleeping car fares.

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MUNICIPAL TAX LEVY LIGHTENED, SURVEY SHOWS

Average Rate Drops From $24.07 to $24.03—Trend Reported Downward

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DETROIT—There's another smile for the average taxpayer in the United States. As he prepares to pocket the tax cuts made recently by a beneficent Congress, there comes the heartening announcement that the relative municipal "tax burden" has begun to show signs of declining, too.

C. E. Rightor, who has just completed an analysis of tax rates of 235 cities in the United States and Canada for the Detroit Bureau of Governmental Research, reports that the average "readjusted" tax rate for all cities was $24.03 per $1000 of assessed valuation in 1929. This compares with $24.07, the average of 237 cities in the 1928 analysis.

The advantage to the taxpayer is quite microscopic? Maybe. But who knows but the change may continue favorably? Tax-wise authorities have for some time predicted that "something has just got to happen" in this direction. At any rate this is no invitation for the head of the house to turn the family budget inside out, not yet.

Trend Downward

"Indications are that the relative tax burden is tending to decrease, or at least remain stationary, even though the average legal rate was slightly higher," declared Mr. Rightor. He discussed the matter with the satisfaction of a connoisseur audibly mulling over a spread of rare pieces.

In order to compare the actual municipal "tax burden"—as opposed merely to the tax rate—the research expert revised the legal rate reported by each city to a comparable basis according to the local assessing practice. Tacoma, Wash., for example, reported a local tax rate of $80.14 in 1929. But the estimated ratio of assessed value to the legal basis in that city is only 50 per cent. Hence the "readjusted" tax rate—or the actual "tax burden"—is only $40.07 per $1000.

On this basis Tacoma had the highest "tax burden" figure of all cities in the United States analyzed this year. Lancaster, Pa., had the lowest, $12.02. For the Canadian cities, similarly, the range is $33.50 for Hamilton, Ont., to $17.97 for Montreal, Que.

Wide Variation

A wide variation exists in the ratio of assessed valuation to the legal basis of assessment, the survey revealed. Cleveland, O., with the city manager form of government, is the only city above 500,000 population (July, 1928, census basis) which claims to have attained an assessment of 100 per cent of actual property valuation. San Francisco, actually making an assessment of only 38 per cent of the legal requirements, was the lowest city in this group.

All cities in this first group are legally supposed to make a 100 per cent assessment, according to the Rightor report. Numerous cities under 500,000 population are not required to assess at the full market valuation of the property. St. Paul and Minneapolis, for example, under a classified property law, assess at an average of only 38 per cent.

Though it is frankly admitted that the figures given in the bureau's "final readjusted tax rate" column are not the ultimate in showing the true trend in the cost of municipal government they come nearer to it than any other tabulation, Mr. Rightor explained.

"There is no more sound argument for fractional assessment valuations than there is for tax limitation, which invariably sets governments to the expediency of building their financial structures upon fallacies," the Detroit authority declared.

Burden a Mystery

"Until cities generally give more attention to the problem of determining the ratio of assessed to true value, exact information relative to the tax burden will remain a mystery," Mr. Rightor is quoted as saying in an article in the National Municipal Review. "The tax rate alone is not an acceptable gauge. There is hope in this field, however, and instances are multiplying as evidence that light is being sought.

"Indicative of that interest is the activity of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, which, through its finance department, is suggesting to its local member chambers throughout the country the value of business participating in government.

"Another evidence is the number of official and non-official commissions in various states which are undertaking extensive inquiries into the subject of state and local taxation—notably Arkansas, Ohio, New Mexico, Massachusetts and Michigan, to name only a few. It seems probable that before these inquiries are successfully concluded, the sound recommendations of the able committee of the National Tax Association, promulgated 10 years ago, must come to be more universally applied. These recommendations, it will be recalled, were for a sensible combination of a personal income tax, a tangible property tax, and a business tax."

Tax Rates of Big Cities for 1929 Are Compared

COMPARATIVE tax rates for 1929 of 14 large cities in the United States, compiled and analyzed by the Detroit Bureau of Governmental Research.

City	Total Assessed Valuation	Legal Tax Rate	Estimated Ratio, Assd Valuation to Actual Value	Final "Readjusted" Tax Rate
New York	$17,445,731,435	$25.50	91	$23.21
*Chicago	4,250,437,799	48.50	40	19.40
Phila.	4,664,263,590	28.85	90	25.97
Detroit	3,681,781,130	26.45	80	21.16
Los Ang.	1,876,277,195	42.60	50	21.30
Clevel'd	1,995,627,250	25.30	100	25.30
St. Louis	1,255,335,000	26.20	70	18.34
Baltimore	2,041,283,328	26.37	85	22.42
Boston	1,953,231,000	28.00	90	25.20
Pittsb'gh	1,132,000,000	37.71	85	32.05
San Fran.	1,196,384,989	39.40	38	15.00
Buffalo	1,085,722,230	34.21	78	26.64
Wash'ton	1,241,597,285	17.00	90	15.30
Milw'kee	944,157,658	31.96	75	25.97

*1928 tax levy.

WORLD TOURISTS IN CUBA

HAVANA (AP)—The Red Star liner Belgenland arrived in Havana harbor Dec. 25 on the first leg of a world cruise, with nearly 300 passengers aboard. They participated in Havana's celebration of Christmas.

Flurry in Dry Law Enforcement Simmers Down to Political Issue

(Continued from Page 1)

trolling motive. Mr. Harris, an astute campaigner and a dry, is using the national prohibition enforcement issue in an endeavor to blanket strong prohibition opposition against him in Georgia, arising not over the question of the President's policies, but Mr. Harris' own conduct in the 1928 presidential campaign when he, a dry, supported and worked for Alfred E. Smith.

Georgia through the work of Mr. Harris and his colleague Walter F. George (D.), Senator from the State, and also a dry, went for Mr. Smith, the wet, in the 1928 race. While the traditionally democratic State remained steadfast in its political allegiance, the Smith margin was far from impressive. In fact, so disheartening was the count that Mr. Harris facing re-election in 1930 immediately became profoundly alarmed. He had considerable reason to be, as a strong movement against him was discussed widely throughout the State.

Starting the Campaign

Confronted with this dry challenge, Mr. Harris set about to reaffirm his loyalty to the dry cause, and at the same time to put himself in the rôle of a crusader. At first he would put a quietus on dry criticism because of his Smith vote, and by means of the second maneuver push the 1928 campaign into the background with a current clash in which he would be playing a more likely part.

To a considerable degree Mr. Harris has succeeded with his plan; even though his success has been to some extent at the cost of President Hoover's strictly administrative program for furthering enforcement. The Georgia Senator lost no time in getting his strategy under way. Early this year, while the Coolidge Administration was still in office, he introduced a bill calling for a very appreciable increase in the appropriation for prohibition enforcement.

Other Senate southern drys, more or less equally in the same political situation as regards their constituencies because of the 1928 presidential campaign, rallied to the prohibition appropriation measure and it passed the chamber, although the President, the Secretary of Treasury, the prohibition commissioner and many dry leaders insisted that the money could not be used economically.

The House rejected the measure and it simmered out into a moderate additional sum being added to the budget figure. This the Senate accepted without further challenge, Mr. Harris announcing, however, that he would renew his effort at the next session.

Gets Another Opening

A speech in Los Angeles, Calif., by Judge Paul J. McCormick, a member of the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement in which he commented on "government lawlessness" in connection with prohibition enforcement, offered Mr. Harris the long-sought opportunity to renew his senatorial campaign strategy. He promptly did so with an attack upon the procedure the commission is following in doing its work, a demand for Judge McCormick's resignation, and an insistence that the commission make a report on prohibition without further delay.

Coming from him, a pronounced dry, and at a time when, because of the adjournment of Congress, capital news was slack, the wet press gave Mr. Harris's remarks a "big spread." A call at the White House the following morning was another excellent "break" for the Senator's story. His senatorial campaign, it can be reliably reported, continues to show every indication of great promise—and the congressional session has still at least five or six months to run.

Mr. Borah's entrance into the situation was in no way related to Mr. Harris's strategy. It is true, the Idaho Senator is up for re-election next year, but he led the dry fight in the 1928 campaign, and besides that, his return for another term in the Senate is practically assured. There can be no question of the sincerity of Mr. Borah's concern over the personnel of the prohibition enforcement organization.

He has long contended that the basic prohibition problem revovled about the question of putting into office and control, adminstrators and enforcement agents who personally believed in the law and its enforcement. His reiteration of his views on the heels of the Harris statement was, therefore, both an effort on his part to take advantage of a discussion of the wet-and-dry issue to press his conviction and also an opportunity to air indirectly his differences with the President; not primarily on prohibition but on other matters, both tangible and intangible.

Political Rift Deepens

Outwardly between the President and his chief campaign orator there is no break in personal relations. But in all other respects there is now a deep line of cleavage between them. The Idaho Senator has on more than one occasion in recent months publicly challenged the President's legislative views. Privately, those who know Mr. Borah have heard from him increasingly sharp and frequent criticism of the President's policies, both in domestic and foreign matters.

Above all is Mr. Borah skeptical of the President's practice of turning moot problems over to a commission for thorough survey and report. In this regard he is seconded by a very considerable section of Congress as a whole; and probably by a good majority in the Senate. Furthermore, in the case of the law enforcement commission its chairman, George W. Wickersham, does not meet with Mr. Borah's approval, and in insurgent, independent and democratic quarters there is a long standing and deep-rooted hostility to Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of Treasury.

It was this background which unquestionably prompted Mr. Borah to refer to the law enforcement commission in his statement on the enforcement personnel with the remark, "It will not tell us anything we do not know, either as to law or as to facts," and to the Administration with the words, "With the present personnel from top to bottom."

President Not to Be Swerved

It is such political and personal plans and differences as these outlined, multiplied many, many times in and out of Congress, that confront the President in his program for strengthening the federal dry law enforcement machinery and giving new impetus to that of the states. These obstacles, his aides and friends say, while they make his task more difficult will not swerve him from his basic purpose.

Important progress has already been effected, it is pointed out. There is an unquestionable marked tightening of lines in governmental administration, not alone in prohibition enforcement but on all laws. The President is just getting his policies into their stride; such things are not done overnight in public affairs and leadership. It takes time and patience and resourcefulness.

That there is the will and the sincere purpose to enhance and strengthen law, and particularly dry law enforcement in the country on the part of the Hoover Government, there can be no doubt.

The best evidence of this is that in the current debate, the issue is not one between wet and dry proponents over the merits of prohibition, but between dry leaders and administrators over the ways and means for making more effective the enforcement of the law.

Lowman Defends Shooting of Runner by Coast Guard

WASHINGTON (AP)—The action of a coast guard crew in opening fire on a boat on Lake Erie on which Eugene F. Downey Jr. of Buffalo, N. Y., was killed, was defended Dec. 27 in a statement by Seymour Lowman, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, in charge of enforcements.

Mr. Lowman, in the first utterance by a government official on the killing of Downey on Christmas Day, said the coast guardsmen were proceeding under a section of the tariff act which gave them full authority to stop any boat at any time in American waters for inspection.

The fact that no liquor was found in the boat had no significance, he said, "because there was plenty of time to throw the liquor overboard into the lake." Mr. Lowman's statement termed the boat a "rumrunner" and he said it failed to stop when signaled and when blank shots were fired as a warning.

"The rumrunner showed no lights and failed to stop," he said. "The coast guard boat continued the pursuit, but because of the obstruction of floating ice lost track of the rumrunner and it was fully half an hour before they discovered her tied to the pier and it was found there was a wounded man in the boat, the other man having disappeared."

The case, he said, had been turned over to the United States district attorney at Buffalo and that the Treasury would co-operate with local authorities to bring out all of the facts.

Border Statesman Opposes Curtailing Ports of Entry

WASHINGTON (AP)—William A. Pittenger (R.), Representative from Minnesota, announced Dec. 27 that he would oppose the proposal of the Treasury Department to limit the number of ports of entry from Canada. Ogden L. Mills, Undersecretary of the Treasury, had announced that a plan for a unified border patrol and to lessen the number of ports of entry from Canada would be placed before a congressional joint committee now in the process of formation. Mr. Mills said, however, that it would be necessary to consult Canada about reducing the number of ports.

"I can see a lot of dangerous possibilities," Mr. Pittenger said in a statement, "in the plan of Undersecretary Mills to close the highways to Canada, and it is possible that great inconvenience may be caused many people."

Mr. Pittenger said the proposal came as a surprise to him and he said that already much complaint had been directed at the customs, immigration and border patrol regulations to the effect that they needlessly interfere with persons who have lawful business that takes them across the border. He asserted the tourist business was also to be considered.

"My district," he said, "extends for a considerable distance along the Canadian border and it is only fair that the people affected have a chance to know what the Government bureaus plan to do."

Roosevelt Appoints Crain's Successor

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt has just announced the appointment of John F. Carew (D.), Representative of the Eighteenth Congressional District, as justice of the New York State Supreme Court to fill the vacancy left by the resignation of Justice Thomas C. T. Crain, who was elected district attorney of New York County in the recent municipal election. Mr. Carew will serve until the end of 1930, when, if the usual custom is followed, he will be a candidate for the post in the general election next year.

Mr. Carew has been a member of Congress since 1913 and, in recent years, the ranking member of the Democratic delegation from New York in the House, as well as spokesman for the New York Representatives on measures calling for united action. He is a native of Brooklyn and a graduate of Columbia University and the Columbia Law School. He has been elected to Congress for each successive term since 1913. His selection for justice of the Supreme Court had the approval, Governor Roosevelt said, of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York and of the New York County Lawyers' Association.

Mr. Carew's affiliation with Tammany Hall dates from 1904, when he served with John F. Curry, the present chief of the Wigwam, in the State Assembly. While Governor Roosevelt said nothing in his memorandum about Tammany's indorsement of the appointment, it is not doubted by political observers here that the Wigwam is in complete accord with it.

Citizens Show Thanks for Rockefeller Gift

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WILLIAMSBURG — Robert H. Jackson, one of the local citizens who sold his residence to the restoration interests, prepared as a Christmas gift an album of letters written by 24 of the leading persons of the city, expressing their gratitude to John D. Rockefeller Jr. for his generosity in restoring colonial Williamsburg. The book of letters was bound in black leather.

Mr. Jackson has spent a large amount of money in the repair of his house, making it one of the attractive residences of the city. In it he has placed fine mahogany antique furniture. Both house and contents have been sold to the restoration interests, Mr. Jackson retaining only life tenancy.

The house is one of the old landmarks of Williamsburg, in antebellum days, having been the home of John Coke, a descendant of John Coke, great-grandson of Sir Francis Coke of England, who came to Virginia in 1724.

This "Coke House," sometimes called "Jackson Hall," was the home in his youth of Gov. Richard Coke of Texas.

BELFAST SEEKING WOMAN LORD MAYOR

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BELFAST—A deputation from the general purposes committee of the Belfast Corporation has decided to wait upon Alderman Mrs. Julian M'Mordie and request that she would become Lord Mayor of Belfast in the coming year.

Mrs. M'Mordie, who is the widow of a former Lord Mayor, was high sheriff of the city in 1929. In the event of her election she will be the first woman Lord Mayor of Belfast.

GEOLOGISTS CITE YEAR'S ADVANCE IN ROCK STUDIES

New Evidence on Glacial History Presented at Convention

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — College professors and others interested in geology are spending a part of their holiday here exchanging the result of the past year's studies with Government experts at the forty-second annual meeting of the Geological Society of America.

The Paleontological Society, here for its twenty-first annual meeting, and the Mineralogical Society of America, holding its tenth annual meeting, met jointly with the geologists at several sessions.

Consultants Named

Appointment of two research consultants in the natural sciences at the Library of Congress was announced by the geologists by Col. Lawrence Martin of the library. The consultants, Prof. Albert C. Lane of Tufts College, and Prof. Albert Perry Brigham of Colgate University, will be engaged purely as consultants for those working out research problems. Their appointment follows a grant by the General Education Board, intended to demonstrate the utility of such consultants.

If the new service proves effective, permanent provision for a staff of about 15 consultants will be made, Colonel Martin said. He also announced the appointment of Prof. Charles S. Lane, West Hartford, Conn., as specialist in church history; Dr. Victor S. Clark, Boston, in economics; Prof. William A. Hammond, Cornell University, in philosophy; Dr. Mark A. DeWolfe Howe, Boston, in English literature; Prof. Henry N. Fowler, Brown University, in classical literature. Specialists in bibliography and Hispanic literature were named some time ago.

Papers read at the meetings covered many geological formations in North America from the Bay of Fundy structure to that of the coastal range north of San Francisco, and from the sand dunes of Lake Michigan to the coral reefs off Florida.

Differ on Geologic Time

Geologists today differ widely in their views as to the probable length of geologic time, papers showed. F. E. Matthes of Washington pointed out that some abide by old-time scales that allow only 80,000,000 or 100,000,000 years for the entire period since the Paleozoic. Others, he said, prefer a scale which allows more than 600,000,000 years. Such discrepancy is scarcely justified and makes geology appear weaker than it is, according to Mr. Matthes. Though it may never be possible to compute with accuracy the duration of any time division in geologic history, data are already in hand, Mr. Matthes said, that rule out decisively the shorter time scales.

George F. Kay of Iowa City presented evidence from glacial deposits in Iowa to show that the history of the glacial period involves not a few thousand, but probably hundreds of thousands and possibly millions of years. Robert H. Cuyler of Austin, Tex., said that almost all geologic formations have distinctive floras which nav usually be easily recognized.

Triangulation work of the Coast and Geodetic Survey was described by Dr. Williams Bowie, who said that when the survey's program is completed, there will be no place in the United States more than 25 miles from a triangulation station.

Culture of Spain Rich, Teachers Told

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — Spain, though little visited by tourists, has as much to teach as any nation in Europe, high school and university teachers of Spanish were told at the thirteenth annual meeting of the American Association of Teachers of Spanish, held here under the auspices of the George Washington University.

A richness and fullness of living that escapes some nations surrounded by modern conveniences may be found in Spain, according to Prof. E. Allison Peers of the University of Liverpool, visiting professor at Columbia University. Spain must remain the center of Hispanic culture rather than turn its place over to Latin-America, he declared.

Spain in 1929 was far more prosperous and happy than in 1921, Lawrence A. Wilkins, director of modern languages in the high schools of New York City, told the meeting. Underneath her sub-surface progress, he said, is a nation with "an innate knowledge of the art of living, unfailing courtesy, self-respect, and an ability to find contentment in everyday life."

Dr. Charles R. Mann, director of the American Council on Education and chairman of the National Advisory Committee on Education, advised the teachers to train their pupils in the technique of the Spanish language before they stress its cultural effects.

MAJORITY OF COLUMBIA STUDENTS FIND WORK

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Of the 7105 students and graduates who registered at the Columbia University bureau of appointments during the past year, 5807 were placed in part-time and permanent positions, according to the annual report of Nicholas McD. McKnight, secretary of appointments.

The successful operation of the appointments bureau, Mr. McKnight said, is due largely to the interest of the alumni. He estimated that 25 per cent of the new positions made available through the bureau each month come directly from alumni in responsible positions, or are the result of contacts suggested by them.

FASCIST DEPUTY OUSTED BY PARTY

ROME (AP)—Michele Crisafulli Mondio, a member of the Chamber of Deputies, has been deprived of membership in the Fascist Party because of "a grave act of indiscipline."

Notice of this action was contained in a communiqué from the press office of the Fascist Party. It stated that Signor Mondio at first had been given a sentence of indeterminate suspension, but that this had been changed into "withdrawal of his party membership card." No further details were made public.

COTTON GROWERS CO-OPERATE FOR MUTUAL BENEFIT

$30,000,000 Corporation Is Forming for Advantage of Group Bargaining

WASHINGTON (AP)—A concerted movement of the American cotton farmers toward co-operation was pictured Dec. 27 by Carl Williams, farm board member representing cotton, as board members and representative growers gathered to confer on the final draft of a charter and by-laws for the new $30,000,000 cotton corporation.

Mr. Williams explained the eagerness of non-members to enter the co-operative field as a reaction to the fact that all the privileges of the independent dealer to buy and sell are to be enjoyed by the new corporation. It may buy a farmers's cotton outright and pay him the cash, thus relieving him of further market problems, Mr. Williams said.

The new organization will direct the sale of every member's product and Mr. Williams said that by this unity of action the corporation hopes to command a sufficient quantity of the cotton crop to give it bargaining power. He added that no one knew how large that quantity must be or how long it will take the corporation to acquire it.

"Under the farm board set-up," he said, "the cotton of all co-operatives will be fed out to the world in a central stream under central control. Then the seller will be bigger than the buyer and cotton will be put where it is needed, when it is needed and in only the quantities which people will buy at a fair price."

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RADIO CONTROL PRESENTS HARD PROBLEM IN AIR

Sovereignty Generally Accepted but Regulation Not So Easily Managed

This is the fourth of five articles on "The Air in International Relations." The fifth will appear on the Radio Page tomorrow.

By HIRAM L. JOME
Professor of Economics, Denison University

In international law the theory of sovereignty in the ether seems also to be widely accepted. A nation's prerogative, however, is difficult to enforce. Aircraft can be permitted to land at certain points only or to adhere to designated routes. But very little direct control can be exercised over the ether waves. The intangible nature of electromagnetic waves forms new problems in international relations.

The governments of continental Europe have agreed to distribute the wavelengths in accordance with an accepted fundamental. Canada and the United States have divided between themselves the 95 available wavelengths in the radiocasting band.

This is purely a gentlemen's agreement, and an important question of international relations would arise if some aggressive American station should choose to operate upon one of the Canadian wavelengths and the United States Government should take no steps to prevent it.

A situation somewhat similar to this did develop in 1926, when one of the United States stations began to operate on a Canadian wavelength, with the United States, at that time, powerless to act. The fact that Canada did not retaliate prevented the development of an embarrassing situation.

Assignment Left Open

The International Radio Conference meeting in Washington in 1927 adopted a convention which has 79 signatories. This convention leaves the whole matter of assignment open, but it does allocate frequencies according to the type of service. Each nation is free to use any wavelength it chooses within the band applying to that particular service, provided its stations do not interfere with the operation of the stations owned by people of other nationalities. The time may come, however, when an international assignment of wavelengths will be necessary.

Another problem may be illustrated. Suppose one of the United States radiocasting stations or even the United States Government should take a stand in one of the Mexican revolutions in favor of, say, the rebels? Suppose then that this radiocasting station or the United States Government should send out programs of propaganda favoring the revolutionists and urging the people of Mexico to join arms against the Government?

Not many years ago the Soviet Russian radio stations at Moscow and Odessa were radiocasting nightly criticisms of the Rumanian Government and were appealing to Rumanian listeners-in to foment a revolt. The Rumanian War Minister, Mircescu, retaliated by ordering his military radio stations to send out a terrific buzzing whenever the Soviet Russian stations began to radiocast.

Only Temporary Expedient

Obviously this was only a temporary expedient on the part of the Rumanian Government. A nation has the right to forbid passage of radio waves over its territory, but the enforcement of such right may be exceedingly difficult.

The Mexican Government, for instance, could protest to the American Government, or it could attempt to prevent by some means the reception of the messages by the Mexican people, such as a ban on privately owned receiving sets. Such repressive measures would obviously have bad social effects.

The mutual exchange of messages regardless of the type of apparatus used, was a question as old as commercial radio itself. The Marconi interests very early in this century acquired virtually a monopoly of radio communication. A German company undertook to compete with Marconi by installing apparatus on board ships as well as in a few land stations. The Marconi stations, however, refused to communicate with the non-Marconi stations, with the result that on numerous occasions the German wireless-equipped vessels were deprived of an opportunity of communicating with land or with other mobile stations. In other words, the German radio equipment was rendered almost useless, constituting virtually a radio circuit with only one end.

Resenting this discrimination by the Marconi stations, the German Government called an International Radio Conference in 1903 to consider this problem. As a result of this and the subsequent conferences of 1906 and 1912, the rule requiring all marine or shore stations to communicate with one another on equal terms, regardless of the type of apparatus used, was finally universally adopted and accepted.

Though this clause (section III in the 1912 convention) was adopted by the earlier conference of 1906, it at first met with the severe opposition of the Marconi companies and the Italian delegation. Not till 1912, in fact, can this doctrine be said to have been generally acceptable.

On the basis of the 1906 convention, this rule had already been enacted into law by the United States Congress. The act of June 24, 1910, provided: "For the purpose of this act, apparatus for radio-communication shall not be deemed to be efficient unless the company installing it shall contract in writing to exchange, and shall, in fact, exchange, as far as may be physically practicable, to be determined by the master of the vessel, messages with shore or ship stations using other systems of radio-communication." (Barnes Federal Code, Sec. 7458, c. 379, Section 2, 36 Stat. 630.)

J. B. Campbell Leaves I. C. C. to Practice Law

WASHINGTON (AP)—Johnston B. Campbell, Spokane, Wash., member of the Interstate Commerce Commission since 1921, has resigned. He will return to the practice of law.

He was selected for the commission service during the Harding Administration, having been particularly indorsed by farm organizations during the more active period of controversy over rail rates on agricultural commodities. Classified as a Republican, his official term on the commission had two years to run.

It is expected President Hoover will name a candidate from the Northwest, and that the new appointee will be a Republican.

The resignation of Mr. Campbell, if accepted before the first of the year, will leave two vacancies on the commission of 11, with the remaining nine comprising five Democrats and four Republicans.

The term of Richard V. Taylor of Alabama, one of the six Democrats now on the commission, expires next Tuesday.

NANKING VOTES ABOLISHING OF FOREIGN RIGHTS

(Continued from Page 1)

which had lapsed, or were about to lapse, would be abrogated and new treaties negotiated on a basis of "equality."

The present action had been expected. There have been indications that some of the nations concerned may not acquiesce in the new arrangement.

The treaty rights were in most cases gained during the period of foreign penetration in China, from 1850 to 1900, although many are of more recent date.

Tokyo Informed New Envoy to Peiping Is Unacceptable

TOKYO (AP)—It has been learned officially that the Nationalist Government of China has informed Tokyo that Torikychi Obata, former Ambassador to Turkey, would not be acceptable as Minister to China. Japan has urged Nanking to reconsider its decision, asking if China is fully aware of the serious consequences possibly arising from such a rejection.

Tokyo has determined not to withdraw the nomination of Obata, considering it a vital test of Chinese-Japanese relations. The Chinese objections were based on Obata's connection with Japan's famous 21 demands on the Peking Government in 1915. Obata was the Japanese chargé d'affaires at Peking at that time.

To this objection Japan replied that the Chinese Republic had accepted Obata as Minister in 1918 and that he served at Peking until 1922, when he negotiated the Shantung settlement, restoring the Shantung Railway at Kiachow, Shensi Province, to China.

Tokyo also pointed out that the Chinese Government decorated Obata for his services.

Japan insists that there has been nothing since 1922 to make Obata unacceptable to China. Officials believe the consequences of the diplomatic breach will not be serious, and though Chinese-Japanese diplomatic relations have been on an uncertain foundation during the last 18 months, it will not necessarily mean the withdrawal of consuls from the respective countries.

Rengo news agency dispatches from Harbin on Dec. 27 said that a rousing reception by 3000 Russians marked the arrival there of Julius Rudy, new manager of the Chinese Eastern Railway, and Mr. Simanovsky and Tsai Yun-heng, conferees respectively of the Soviet and Mukden governments at the Khabarovsk conference.

The trio have left for Mukden to confer with Chang Hsueh-liang, Governor of Manchuria. They were returning from Khabarovsk, Siberia, where a protocol between China and Russia for the control of the Chinese Eastern Railway was signed.

Inauguration of the agreement, with the return of Soviet officials to the railway zone, marked the end of quasi-warfare along the Manchurian border.

Shrine Not All Hot Sands

Charles Keck, Sculptor

Peace Monument Proposed to Be Erected at Toronto by Ancient Arabic Order, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

MYSTIC SHRINE BACKS CALL FOR PEACE IN WORLD

Imperial Potentate Declares Masons and Affiliates Look Beyond Rituals

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Furtherance of world peace through consideration of the brotherhood of man is enlisting the chief attention of North American Shriners today, according to Leo V. Youngworth of Los Angeles, Calif., Imperial Potentate, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

At a reception tendered him in this city by members of Moolah Temple, Mr. Youngworth announced that, following a favorable vote of the 157 temples in America, the Shrine would organize a demonstration in Toronto, Can., next June, on the occasion of the annual Imperial Council meeting, at which a peace monument, comparable to the Statue of Liberty in New York Harbor, would be unveiled.

In the course of his announcement Mr. Youngworth said:

"The Shrine with its 600,000 outstanding men, Masonry with its 4,000,000 loyal and devoted Masons in North America, align themselves with our President, Herbert Hoover, and the Premier of Great Britain, Ramsay MacDonald, in the great effort successfully to effectuate a definite and universal world peace, and we as Masons are tremendously interested in this activity.

"Eleven years ago the world awoke from its nightmare of fury and the decline of national hatreds set in. A new peace and a greater understanding among the nations of the earth were born. Ever since that eventful day, the men and women of the world have lived in the hope that out of this greatest of catastrophes would come mutual and international understandings and a real, enduring and universal peace. To that end does Masonry and the Mystic Shrine ever strive.

Something Beside Rituals

"The greatest failing of organizations, however noble their principles, is that they too often become content with rituals and forget to gear their purposes with life—the Shrine is not a victim of this peril—the Shrine has ever been on the alert to take its stand and do its part in every activity that has for its aim the interest and advancement of civilization and humanity.

"We earnestly desire to participate in the truly great effort of our President, Herbert Hoover, and Ramsay MacDonald to arrive at understandings and conceive a formula in the interest of world peace. To that end, we propose to the Masons of North America that they participate in an outstanding Masonic demonstration at Toronto next June, at which time, we will unveil a great peace monument, comparable to, and of equal significance to the world as the great Statue of Liberty in New York Harbor.

"The idea and purpose is to dedicate this great monument to the fundamental Masonic idea—the true brotherhood of all mankind—and universal peace.

"Masonry has always been a militant organization—militant wherever and whenever the rights of the people are concerned. But it is fundamentally a peaceful organization. Its fundamental principle is the true brotherhood of man—not the brotherhood of the men of America—not the brotherhood of the men of North America—but the brotherhood of all the men of all the world."

Mr. Youngworth congratulated the Nobles for their "enterprise and unusual activity in giving to the world a new conception of what the Shrine really is and truly stands for," and he classified Shriners as "tremendously interested in the other fellow, desirous of participating in the good fellowship typical of the order."

Work for Children

Referring to the work the Shrine is carrying on in the interest of children, Mr. Youngworth said that Shriners, in common with all branches of Masonry, realize that to be really happy one must contribute to the happiness of others. He told of the endowment fund, already aggregating about $700,000, which was being established for the permanent security of the several institutions devoted to the aid of children, and said that already $10,000,000 had been spent on the erection and equipment of suitable buildings, while $1,250,000 was being contributed annually by Shriners for their maintenance and support.

Returning again to the subject of world peace, Mr. Youngworth outlined some of the plans for the Toronto demonstration in connection with the unveiling of the peace memorial. With the general theme, "Universal Peace," he predicted that representative men of international reputation would deliver addresses to be radiocast round the world, "so that the people of all nationalities and creeds," he explained, "may know that the great Masonic organizations of North America are solidly and definitely in favor of permanent world peace."

It is planned, he said, to invite the governors of every state and province to attend the meeting, as well as the Masters of every Masonic jurisdiction in America. The peace memorial which the Shriners propose to erect will be approximately 40 feet in height, and will cost approximately $100,000. Its sculptor is Charles Keck.

Harvard Wins French Architecture Medal

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The Harvard University School of Architecture has just been awarded the University Medal, given each year by the American group of the Société des Architectes diplômés par le gouvernement Française to the university which best lives up to the traditions of the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris.

The award was made at a luncheon at the Metropolitan Club here and was accepted by Dr. George H. Edgell, dean of the school. The presentation was made by Edwin H. Denby, president of the American group of the Architectural Society.

The medal, Mr. Denby said, had been won by seven universities and technical schools since 1920, including Yale University and the Carnegie Institute of Technology.

A medal was awarded to Horace G. Driver of Australia, a student of architectural design at New York University, for the best work by a student of architecture.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Lena M. Goodman, Decatur, Ill.
Freda F. Beck, Brooklyn, N. Y.
James Howard Beck, Brooklyn, N. Y
Miss Valentine Hugnenin, Albany, N. Y.
Elizabeth Schusler, Cedar Brook, N. J.
Bessie H. Joyner, Syra... Y.
Elison Joyner, Syracuse, N. Y.
Mrs. Rose H. Ja...
Mrs. Mabel W. Lund, Jersey City, N. J
Mrs. Lillian Beede, Chicago, Ill.
Louise Thornton, New York, N. Y.
Lucy E. Ross, Jamestown, N. Y.
Will E. Ross, Jamestown, N. Y.
Mavia V. Miller, Hamilton, Ontario, Can.
Richard W. Davis, Chicago, Ill.
Mary C. Davis, Chicago, Ill.
Millie D. Hobbs, Portsmouth, N. H.
Mrs. M. G. Cutter, Melrose, Mass.

He Sits on High Throne to See Novices Perform

LEO V. YOUNGWORTH
Imperial Potentate of the Mystic Shriners.

MEXICO IS TOLD LAND LAWS ARE TO BE MODIFIED

(Continued from Page 1)

over the country's revolutionary land policy. Señor Ortiz Rubio is confident that the projected act will be approved by Congress.

The revision was largely the plan advocated by Mr. Morrow. It is now the practice of the Government to take an unrestricted quantity of land each year and to turn it over to the peons and Indians, paying the owners with unsecured bonds which sell for about one-tenth their value. Under the proposed law, a fixed appropriation bill will be included in the governmental expenditures each year and all land expropriated will be paid for in cash and no more will be taken than can be paid for in that manner.

These provisions are the salient features of the plan that Mr. Morrow has counseled upon the Mexican leaders. He has held throughout that it was the inherent right of the Mexican Government to take what lands and estates it considers are needed, but he has insisted that, unless the legal owners were paid for the property or economically sound provisions made for doing so, no real and lasting progress could be achieved by Mexico.

No Change in Church Laws

Señor Ortiz Rubio also declared that he contemplated no change in the church laws and that he would continue unchanged the policy of the present Government of strictly enforcing the statutes prohibiting religious participation in public affairs and education. He also stated that he proposed an extensive program of internal improvements, including highway construction, rural school expansion, development of communications and ports.

Reorganization, both financially and in operation, of Mexico's railroad, Señor Ortiz Rubio stated, was in the hands of former President Calles, and he looked to him to deal with this problem. The Mexican leader denied that he was negotiating an additional foreign loan, either from government or private banking sources, in the United States. He declared that at present Mexico is financially able to meet its obligations and carry out its reconstruction program without foreign assistance.

Señor Ortiz Rubio conveyed to President and Mrs. Hoover a most hearty invitation to visit Mexico, assuring them that his country "would be most honored to have them come."

The highest official and personal honors were paid the visiting Mexican leader and his family by President and Mrs. Hoover. The latter returned in person the call of the Mexican President-elect on them at the White House. This is an unprecedented courtesy, as diplomatic usage provides that this be done only in the case of a visiting reigning ruler.

It was pointed out at the White House that when the President and Mrs. Hoover made their Latin-American good will tour a year ago they were greeted as reigning rulers and that in showing such courtesy to the President-elect of Mexico they were reciprocating the high honors paid them.

Following the official receptions between the two executives Mrs. Hoover invited Señora Ortiz Rubio and her two little daughters and young son to have tea with her at the White House while the President-elect attended a reception in his honor given by the Pan-American Union Board. Mrs. Hoover loaded the three children with many toys which they found waiting for them on the White House Christmas tree.

GLASS FACTORIES IN BELGIUM CLOSED

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BRUSSELS—Owing to the crisis in the glass industry, the Belgian Glass Association has decided to close the factories in order to restrict production. Among the glass works which will close is the important plant at Marlemont, one of the oldest in Belgium. It employs 500.

PILOT RADIO SALES UP

Net sales of the Pilot Radio & Tube Corporation and subsidiaries for the 11 months ending Nov. 30 were $1,937,129, compared with $1,264,597 for the corresponding period of last year, an increase of about 53 per cent.

FORD'S 'PROMISE' IN LINCOLN DEAL AGAIN IN COURT

Shareholders Ask Awards Totaling $6,000,000 From Manufacturer

PONTIAC, Mich. (AP)—A statement that Henry Ford made an oral promise to pay stockholders of the old Lincoln Motor Company, which he bought at a receivers' sale eight years ago, was made in a deposition filed here Dec. 2 in the $6,000,000 suit of the stockholders against Mr. Ford.

The deposition was given by John H. Bourne, former secretary to Henry M. Leland, who was head of the old Lincoln company. Mr. Bourne, who gave his testimony at his home in Detroit, said Mr. Ford made the promise to Mr. Leland in the spring of 1922, shortly after the purchase.

However, Mr. Bourne said, letters to stockholders who made inquiries as to their status after the receiver's sale told them that their stock had no value. Mr. Bourne himself wrote these letters, he said, but signed the names of Henry and W. C. Leland to them, without the Lelands' consent or knowledge. The letters, he said, were written under instructions from Harold H. Emmons, attorney for the Lincoln Motor Company.

Mr. Ford, Mr. Bourne said, twice promised Mr. Leland that the stockholders of the defunct company would be paid in full, one occasion being at a party at the plant on the occasion of Mr. Leland's birthday, when he said, Mr. Ford handed Mr. Leland a check, saying: "Show it to them Mr. Leland, they are all going to get them just the same."

The present suit, in which the deposition was filed, has an amended bill of complaint, filed last April, in which are listed the names of approximately 2400 former Lincoln stockholders.

The amended bill was filed after the Michigan Supreme Court held that Judge Frank L. Covert had erred in denying a motion of Mr. Ford's attorneys to dismiss the original suit. The high court suggested the form of the new bill.

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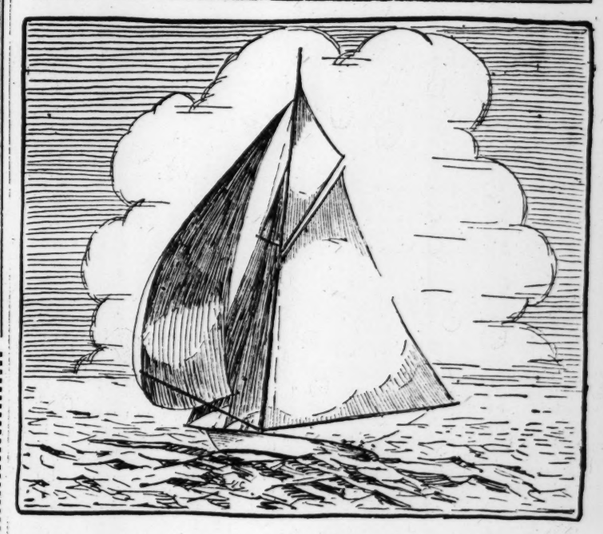

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Household Arts and Crafts

White Sweater and Cap for Skating

MATERIALS and tools: Eight balls of snow-white knitting worsted; 4 white pearl buttons, one pair each of No. 4 and No. 5 knitting needles.

Scale: Five stitches 1 inch. Seven rows 1 inch.

Stitch Directions for Sweater

With the No. 4 needles cast on 90 stitches. Knit plain 2 rows to form a ridge, then work stockinette (purl 1 rom, knit 1 row) for 8 rows. Knit plain 2 rows to form a ridge. Change to No. 5 needles and stockinette stitch. Work until the back measures 19 inches. Bind off 6 stitches on each side for the underarm. Decrease 1 stitch on each side every second row 6 times. Work 3 inches ending with a purl row. Work 25 stitches, bind off 16 stitches for the back of the neck. On the remaining 25 stitches begin at the left-front. Decrease 1 stitch at the neck every 2d row 3 times. Work 1 inch. Increase 1 stitch at the neck on the next row and repeat every 2d row 5 times. Cast on 5 stitches at the front edge. Work 2 inches. Begin to increase at the armhole every 2d row 6 times. Cast on 6 stitches for the underarm. Work until the front edge measures 7½ inches. Bind off 6 stitches at the front edge. Place the remaining stitches on a stitchholder. Take up the stitches of the right shoulder, shape the neck the same as the left shoulder, casting on 11 stitches at the front edge instead of 5.

Work 1 row. On the next row work 2 stitches from the front edge, bind off 2 for a buttonhole, work to end of row. On next row cast on 2 stitches over stitches bound off. Repeat buttonhole every 2 inches until there are 4 buttonholes. When the front edge is 7½ inches, join the fronts and work until 3½ inches above the border, ending with a purl row. Knit 10, slip next 23 stitches on the holder for the pocket. Cast on 23, knit 24, slip the next 23 stitches on the holder, cast on 23, knit 10. Finish the front to correspond to the back and bind off.

Take 23 stitches from the holder and work 3½ inches for the pocket lining. Bind off. Sew to the wrong side of the sweater on 3 sides.

Pocket Bands: With No. 4 needles pick up and knit 23 stitches across the top of the pocket. Knit 1 row. Work stockinette 4 rows. Knit 1 row. Bind off. Sew ends to the sweater. Repeat for the other pocket. With the right side toward you, pick up and knit stitches around the neck. Bind off. Pick up and knit stitches on the right front edge. Bind off. On the left front edge work 1 row single crochet. Sew bound-off stitches of the left front edge under the right front edge. Sew the ends of the neckband at the corners. Work buttonholes and sew on buttons.

Sleeves

Cast on 30 stitches. Increase 1 stitch on each side every 2d row 8 times, cast on 6 stitches each side. Work 3 inches. Decrease 1 stitch on each side and repeat every inch 10 times. Work until the sleeve measures 15 inches at the seam, ending with a purl row.

Cuff: Decrease by knitting together the 5th and 6th stitches across row (34 stitches). Knit 1 stitch, purl 1 stitch, and repeat across row. Repeat this row for 3 inches. Bind off. Sew the seams together.

Matching Cap

Materials: 3 balls of snow-white knitting worsted, one ball each of carmine, emerald and goldenrod; one set of 4 double-pointed bone needles No. 3. Scale: 9 stitches 1 inch. Ten rows 1 inch.

Stitch Directions

With white cast on 172 stitches (56 stitches on each of 2 needles and 60 stitches on a third needle). Knit 2 stitches, purl 2 stitches, to end of round. Repeat this round for 1 inch.

Change to carmine and knit 1 stitch, knit 2 stitches together; knit to end of round. Change to white, knit 1 round. With emerald knit 1 round. With white knit 2 rounds.

Sixth round: *With white knit 2 stitches, with carmine knit 1 stitch, white 2 stitches, carmine 4 stitches, repeat from * to end of round.

Seventh round: *With white knit 2 stitches, carmine 1, white 2, carmine 1, white 3, repeat from *.

Eighth round: Same as seventh.

Ninth round: *With white knit 2 stitches, carmine 7, repeat from *.

Tenth round: *With white knit 5 stitches, carmine 1, white 2, carmine 1, repeat from *.

Eleventh round: Same as tenth.

Twelfth round: *With white knit 2 stitches, carmine 4, white 2, carmine 1, repeat from *.

Knit 2 rounds of white, 1 round of goldenrod, 1 round of white, 1 round of carmine, 2 rounds of white.

Twentieth round: *With white knit 2 stitches, emerald 1, white 5, emerald 1, repeat from *.

Twenty-first round: *With white knit 3 stitches, emerald 1, white 3, emerald 1, white 1, * repeat from *.

Twenty-second round: *With white knit 4 stitches, emerald 1, white 1, emerald 1, white 2, repeat from *.

Twenty-third round: *With white knit 5 stitches, emerald 1, white 3, repeat from *.

Twenty-fourth round: Same as 22d round.

Twenty-fifth round: Same as 21st round.

Twenty-sixth Round: Same as Twentieth Round

Knit 2 rounds of white, 1 round of goldenrod, 1 round of white, 1 round of emerald. Knit 3 rounds of white, purl 1 round increasing 1 stitch at the end of the round. Knit 2 stitches, purl 2 stitches to the end of the round. Repeat this round for 3½ inches. Turn the work so that the wrong side of the band is toward you. Knit 5 stitches, knit 2 stitches together, knit 10 stitches, knit 2 together, * knit 6 stitches, knit 2 together, knit 2 stitches, knit 2 together, * repeat between *'s until 21 stitches of round remain, then knit 10 stitches, knit 2 together, knit remaining 3 stitches, knit plain for 1 inch. Then begin to decrease for the top of the crown—* Knit 2 stitches together, knit 19 stitches, repeat between *'s 6 times (7 decreases): Knit 1 round even.

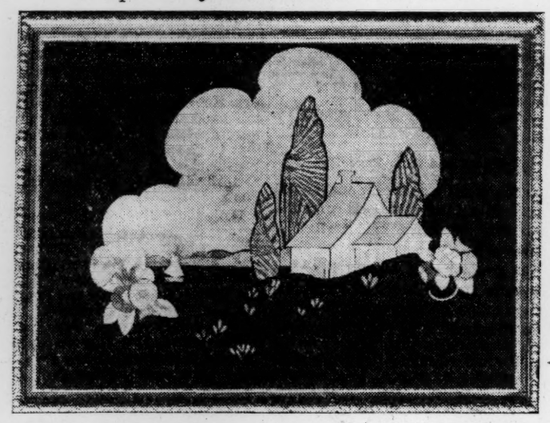
* Knit 2 stitches together, knit 18 stitches * repeat between *'s 6 times. Knit 1 round even.

Decrease in this way, every second round, having 1 stitch less between decreases until 7 stitches are left. With a large-eyed darning needle draw the stitches together tightly.

Pompon: Wrap white yarn around a 2-inch cardboard 400 times; tie these strands at one side with a piece of yarn passed through them, and cut them at the opposite side. Trim the fluff into a round ball, and sew it onto the top the cap.

[This is the second article in a series of three giving directions for knitting the sweaters, caps and gloves illustrated with the first article, which was published on this page Friday, Dec. 20.]

Paper Quilt-Block Pictures



This Picture Was Made of Art Paper Appliquéd to Matstock Glued on Cardboard. Transfer Quilt-Block Patterns Are Used for the Designs According to Which the Paper Patches Are Cut Out.

BRIGHTLY hued, interestingly figured papers cut out over quilting patterns and appliquéd to a background which may be black or colored, but on which the shining patches must stand out sharply, make smart wall decorations.

Framed in neat gilt, black or pastel-tinted frames, without glass, these quilt-pattern pictures are attractive enough to hang in any wall space where a small print, water color or other informal picture is in good taste.

Transfer quilt-block patterns that were originally designed for pillow tops, coverlets and the like are utilized to get the design or guide over which to cut out the patches. Art papers of the sorts sold in sheets, or the inside linings of envelopes that anyone can collect over a short period of time, provide the material for the "patches."

Methods

First of all provide a stiff cardboard for the foundation and over this glue a sheet of black matstock or construction paper of the same dimensions; press under a weight to dry. Then, with the aid of orange carbon paper, transfer the outlines of the quilting design onto the matstock background. If other than a black background is used the process is the same, except that on very light surfaces black carbon paper is needed for transferring.

Next, select for the different parts of the picture papers of such colors and designs as will bring out realistically and artistically the features represented. For example, plain orange, blue and yellow are excellent for flowers; green for leaves and trees; red for the roof of a house, rose or blue flecked with gold for sky, and so on. Avoid hard clashing color combinations.

On the backs of the carefully selected papers, then, trace the different parts of the design and cut them out, and on the back of each patch spread a good liquid glue and arrange them on the background in their original order, using the traced-on design as a guide. One must, of course, work out the order of application and know exactly which part to apply first and the ones which should follow each other in consecutive order. For instance, by studying the accompanying picture one can tell at a glance that the great fleecy cloud of rose and blue and gold was applied first; the trees next; then the house; and lastly the smaller parts in the foreground.

If the fancy paper that one has selected is heavyweight, use the glue full strength; if the paper is thin and lightweight, dilute the glue half-and-half with warm water and, with a small paint brush, spread it very thinly on the back of the patches.

As each separate patch is placed in position, smooth out all the wrinkles, patting the paper with a little pad of muslin, from the center outward in all directions.

After the picture is entirely built up, brush on two or three coats of white shellac, allowing it time to dry between coats.

For Children's Rooms

Delightful pictures, especially for children's rooms, can be achieved in a somewhat similar manner by cutting from magazine covers juvenile figures, parts of attractive garden and nature scenes and the like and assembling them artistically in some original manner on the same kind of background. A clever one was made for a little girl's room from a picture cut from a magazine cover. An attractive child was sitting on a doorstep playing with a doll; at each side of the step was set a cutout representing a green juniper, tidy and prim, in a sturdy little black tub—all quite formal and dignified as a doorstep should be. The completed picture was of such a size that, when framed, the vertical edges of the frame covered nearly half of the little evergreen plantings, so that the dominant interest of the group centered at once in the childish figure in the center of the picture.

Still another smart quilt picture, one designed for a boy's room, was carried out in the popular block-work animal-patch quilt design. A black elephant stood out against a white background and wore a red, blue and tan blanket. The pattern was originally designed for a quilt of colored ginghams and unbleached muslin. The little square, triangular and oblong patches were cut from transfer designs with that great exactness which is required in good patchwork, so that they worked out splendidly in the quilt picture. It is also helpful if the transfers for these block-work animals are all arranged according to the colors in which they are to be carried out, and that a color chart is included for putting them together. The elephant picture was framed in a square, bright red wood frame and the effect was exceedingly attractive.

Children's Chairs

INDICATIVE of thoughtfulness for children are small-sized chairs, in various models and periods, suited to harmonize with the major furnishings of the home. Some of these are exquisite copies of period furniture, one especially handsome chair in children's size being a ladder-back Chippendale side chair in eighteenth century mahogany. Another reproduction is in Elizabethan oak upholstered in leather. This would delight the heart of any little child who had struggled to be comfortable in a vast chair built for grown-ups.

One manufacturer of fine furniture is turning out chairs of a more informal character in maple and various enameled frames, graceful in outline and with all the same care for detail of design and finish as are found in the full-sized chairs of like model. Small-sized wicker armchairs are delightful little bits of furnishing for the home in which there are children, these chairs having the advantage of fitting in with almost any style of decoration and being so light as to be easily carried from room to room.

These chairs are in no sense nursery furnishings, but have been put on the market to meet the demand for a child's chair in various rooms of the home. Not only are they easier for the child to sit in but it is claimed that a child unconsciously acquires a correct posture through their use.

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Sunday Night Sandwiches

ELABORATE sandwiches, simple ones, those hearty enough for a meal or dainty enough to be served at an afternoon tea, all originated according to tradition, in that one sandwich the Earl of Sandwich had put together early in the eighteenth century. He was busy at his games, as the story goes, and refused to leave them to eat his dinner, so his dinner was brought to him in the most convenient form.

Many home makers today include the sandwich in their menus because of this same convenience. It affords a generous amount of food, and is simply prepared and served.

The Sunday night supper is an especially good time to serve them since in most homes a light meal is sufficient and the sandwich may be as substantial or as dainty as the individual prefers.

The work is greatly simplified if all the ingredients and utensils are made ready first. The bread knife should be sharp, the bread itself neither too fresh nor too stale. There should be separate knives for spreading the mixtures and the butter should be creamed to the right consistency for spreading. If they are not to be eaten immediately oil paper must be provided.

Grilled Sausage Sandwich

Parboil and broil three link pork sausages. Split them and place them on a slice of buttered bread. Sprinkle lightly with catsup. Top them with another piece of buttered bread. Garnish with parsley. Serve with small baked apples or apple sauce. This portion is sufficient for one person.

Broiled Ham Sandwich

Broil thinly cut slices of smoked ham which have been first brushed with mustard. Butter two half-inch slices of bread for each person, to be served while the ham is cooking. Place the bread on the dinner plate on which has been arranged a small lettuce leaf with one stuffed or hard-boiled egg. Then cover the bread with the slice of broiled ham; place the second slice of bread on top of the ham. Dot the top with grape jelly.

Hamburg Sandwich

Brown in a buttered pan, thin flat cakes of ground steak, turning them often. Add salt and pepper when seared. When the cakes are thoroughly browned on the outside but still rare inside, place them between slices of buttered bread and garnish with dill pickle or pickled beet.

Fried Ham and Onion Sandwich

This recipe will make 12 sandwiches. Put ½ pound of smoked ham, seasoned and fried quite brown, 2 large dill pickles, and 1 small Spanish onion through a food chopper. Mix with mayonnaise and spread it between slices of whole wheat bread. If one likes, a bit of mustard may be added.

Minced Ham Sandwiches

Brush buttered bread very lightly with prepared mustard. Spread with minced ham and cover with a second slice. Dip in beaten egg and fry a golden brown in butter. Garnish with lettuce, devilled egg, and pickle.

Grilled Lobster Sandwich

This recipe calls for previously cooked lobster, but any canned lobster is good, or any fish, fried or grilled, may be used.

Toss cooked lobster into a buttered grill and heat. Then make ready 2 ½-inch slices of bread for each sandwich and fill them with the hot lobster. Serve with a tiny lettuce leaf holding tartar sauce and cheese-stuffed celery.

Corned Beef Sandwich

This recipe makes 12 sandwiches. Mix together 2 cupfuls of chopped corned beef, 1 cupful of chopped celery, 1 small chopped onion, ½ to 1 tablespoonful of English mustard. Add mayonnaise until this mixture forms a paste of spreading consistency. Spread between buttered rye bread and serve with pickles.

Hot Creamed-Mushroom Sandwich

Cut in small pieces and brown in butter, mushrooms which have been previously washed and prepared. Add rich milk or diluted evaporated milk. Thicken with a little flour and water to make a gravy. Salt to taste. While this cooks, prepare bread cases by cutting crustless cubes from 3-inch slices of bread. Hollow out the inside of each. This leaves a square case or patty shell. Fill these with the hot mushrooms and garnish with parsley.

Curry Chicken Sandwich

Mix to a thick paste, 2 ounces of butter, 1 teaspoonful of curry powder, ½ teaspoonful of lemon juice, a dash of salt, and a few drops of onion juice. Spread this on slices of white bread. On top of each slice place a piece of cold boiled ham, and then a piece of chicken. Cover with the second slice of bread and serve.

Hot Roast Beef Sandwich

Cut carefully thin slices of cold roast beef and heat in the gravy. Then add ½ teaspoonful of horseradish for each serving. On the dinner plate arrange at one side slices of tomato and cucumber which have been previously marinated. Put the meat on a buttered slice of bread, cover it with the second piece and pour over the sandwich a generous portion of the horseradish gravy. Any roast meat may be served the same way.

Cold Lamb Sandwich

Mix together 1 cupful of minced cooked lamb; ½ cupful of celery, 2 teaspoonfuls of chopped mint and enough mayonnaise to make a paste. Serve between slices of fresh toast.

Bacon Sandwich

Toast as many slices of bread as needed on one side only. Spread the untoasted side with butter and cover with sliced, uncooked and skinned tomatoes. Arrange three strips of uncooked bacon across each sandwich, place a thin piece of cheese on top and sprinkle with paprika. Set the sandwiches in a hot baking oven until the bacon curls and its edges are browned. Then serve at once with olives. If desired, these sandwiches may be made more dainty by cutting them in circles.

Other combinations of topless sandwiches in Russian style are: Fish worked to a paste and broiled; cream cheese with currant jelly; pineapple and cream cheese spread with nuts; minced ham and mashed egg yolk and mayonnaise with sliced pimiento olives; pineapple, dates and candied ginger blended and garnished with a half cherry and mint leaves. Also, the sandwich with only one side toasted is delicious if spread with a layer of grated cheese mixed with chopped stuffed olives. The sandwich is then set in an oven to brown.

Hot Mushroom Sandwich

Peel and slice ¼ of a pound of mushrooms either canned or fresh. Place in a frying pan over a low fire and add 1 teaspoonful of butter, 1 chopped green pepper, 1 chopped green pimiento, and salt to taste. Make a cream sauce by cooking cream with flour to spreading consistency. Cover the mushrooms with this sauce and spread on slices of toast. Garnish with paprika.

Cheese Relish Sandwich

Mash together one package of snappy cheese and 2 tablespoonfuls of sweet pickle relish, and add mayonnaise and salt to taste. Serve between slices of hot toast.

Cheese Dream Sandwich

Place a thick slice of American cheese between two slices of buttered bread and fry in hot butter until the cheese is melted. Serve hot.

Another way to make these Cheese Dreams is to toast the sandwiches in a hot oven until the cheese melts.

Hot Oyster Sandwich

Have ready slices of bread and butter lightly spread with a pickle relish. Dip oysters in seasoned crumbs and fry in hot fat. Drain on brown paper. Then serve them on the slices of bread and cover with a top slice. Serve while the oysters are hot.

Denver Sandwiches

Beat together 1-3 a cupful of cold ham chopped very fine, 1 finely-chopped fine onion, 1 chopped dill pickle, and 2 beaten eggs. Fry this mixture in hot fat and put between slices of buttered toast.

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Home Making

By MRS. HARRY A. BURNHAM

A DAY well begun is pretty sure to be a day of happiness and satisfaction all the hours through.

Confusion caused by questions about mislaid articles of clothing, school books, or even belongings of older members of a family are little annoyances that should not be allowed to disturb the opening hours of a fresh new day.

Everyone on time in his place at the breakfast table; everyone with his belongings in readiness for an unhurried start about the business of the day; cheerful good mornings; smiles; a turning at the bend of the path, for a wave, these are the things that give homes a tremendous influence on the business of a nation.

* * *

It may seem a far cry from a row of hooks hung low in the closet of a child's room to the conduct of a big business, but the connection may be intimate and definite. That row of hooks may mean the difference between starting the day with a sense of order and harmony or of confusion and dissatisfaction. If father leaves, when he starts for business, a tranquil, loving home, where all the members of the family are self-reliant and happy he will carry to his business a reflection of that atmosphere which will influence the conduct of his affairs and, incidentally the business of the world.

An efficiency expert who wishes to correct the management of a misconducted business would do well to begin his investigation with the early morning hours in the homes of those responsible for its conduct.

Grace Archbald, in a dialogue released by the National Kindergarten Association has much that is of value to home makers. We here print the dialogue in part. It may offer suggestions for further thought about the many ways in which the early hours of a day may be made calm and interesting:

* * *

"Why, what is the trouble, Ada? Untidy children again?"

"Yes," sighed Mrs. Maydew, as she closed her friend's living-room door and dropped into a chair. "Here are you with four children and your house as neat as a new pin. You look bright and rested at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. I have only three children and my place looks as though a cyclone had been through it. I felt so discouraged I just had to run in and see you for a bit."

"You do look tired! What are you going to do about it?"

"I don't know. I'm always telling them to put away their things, but it does not seem to do the least good. It took me half an hour to clear up after breakfast. There's always a hunt going on for lost caps or lost books and pencils. When I should have been preparing dinner, I was washing dishes. I had to leave the beds. It was just the same after dinner. Seems to me I'm never done. As to mending, I dare not look at the stocking basket. I often have to cobble up a hole at the last minute."

"What time do you have breakfast?"

"Somewhere around half past seven. This morning, I had to do some telephoning I forgot last night and that made it late. It was a scramble getting them off to school. It threw out my whole morning. If only John and the children were more tidy I could have caught up all right."

"I find if I have my meals regularly it makes things easier. I just insist that everyone be at the table on time unless there is some very good reason for tardiness. Then everything else falls into place."

"What do you do if they stray in late to table?"

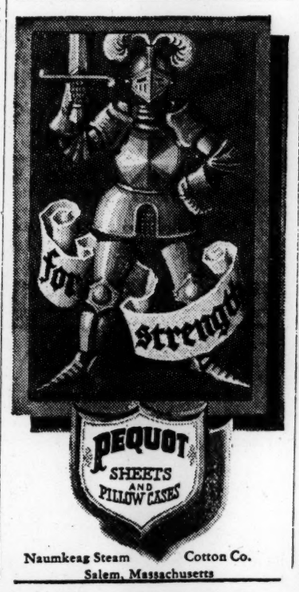
"Well, you see, Dad is very particular about being punctual. If he has to be late, he always says, 'Sorry, Mother,' and explains. He has taught the children to do the same. They like to copy him and have learned that it is 'bad manners' to Mother not to be there if possible. At the end of a meal each child carries out his own dishes and scrapes them into the chickens' tin or the dog's plate which I stand on a sheet of paper. Bella, my eldest, takes the crumbs off the table and sees that it is left neat. Even the little ones can help by carrying something out. It teaches them to be thoughtful, too. You would be surprised what a difference it makes. If there is a rush and scramble, the naturally tidy ones soon learn to be untidy. At first I often used to be tempted to neglect preparing the meals in good time, but it does not pay. It's bad for the children's habits."

A Florist's Hint

SOME of the very large chrysanthemums have particularly tough stalks, so that water does not easily run up them. Here is a hint given by a florist:

The flowers should be held head downward under a running tap for a short time and then left standing right up to their heads in water for a few hours.

This treatment was tried by the writer and the stalks were also hammered, with the result that the chrysanthemums continued to look well for a fortnight. Probably if the watering process had been carried out every day, they would have lasted even better, but it was only done two or three times.



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Another Luxury Democratized

MUSHROOMS have been gradually dropping out of the luxury class until now they rank with other food staples of moderate price. This change is accounted for in several different ways, each one interesting and informative. The increased supply of mushrooms now in the markets is evidence of the tremendous growth of the mushroom industry, especially in this country. Methods borrowed from France and supplemented by modern agricultural knowledge have done much toward promoting mushroom-growing for commercial purposes, so that in probably all large cities trucks of fresh mushrooms arrive daily from mushroom farms in the vicinity.

So-called light housekeeping and modern methods of quick cooking have also done much to popularize the use of mushrooms in the small home where both space and time must often be economized. A food that entails no waste, that needs little preparation and that can be cooked and served in less than 15 minutes has much to recommend it to the modern, efficient housewife. Not counting the butter or cream used in their cooking, it is estimated that mushrooms cost the housewife practically the same price as round steak or the commonplace meat-balls.

The dissemination of information as to mushroom cookery, in recent cook books and in magazine and newspaper articles, has encouraged inexperienced housekeepers to undertake a few simple mushroom dishes and, once tried, these find a place on the family menu and other mushroom recipes are attempted. This is especially true of the business-woman-housewife who enjoys carrying office efficiency into her kitchenette.

Mushrooms served as a main dish are often creamed on toast, as the added ingredients are all hearty and increase the satisfying quality of the dish. Even richer than the plain cream sauce is what is known as sauce poulette, in which half chicken stock and half cream furnish the liquid and one or two egg yolks are beaten in at the last moment. The usual proportions for a pound of mushrooms are:

Sauce Poulette

Four tablespoonfuls of butter, 1 cupful of liquid, 1 teaspoonful of flour, 1 teaspoonful of finely minced parsley, ½ teaspoonful lemon juice, salt, pepper to taste, 1 or 2 egg yolks. In sauce poulette, it should be remembered little flour is used, as the egg yolks are almost sufficient thickening.

In cooking mushrooms, whatever recipe is followed, every drop of mushroom juice or butter, cream or stock used in their preparation should be carefully reserved and utilized in the finished dish. When mushroom caps alone are to be used, the finely minced stems, stewed in a little water, are a valuable bit of flavoring not to be discarded.

As mushrooms combine so deliciously with delicate foods, such as breast of turkey and chicken, sweetbreads, oysters and the like, they are especially adapted to the making of more or less elaborate entrées for formal meals. In all such made dishes the mushroom liquor is an important factor in the mixing of the sauce, chicken or veal broth with cream furnishing the other part of the necessary liquid. Such entrées are often served in individual form, as ramekins, patty shells or croustades.

Sous Cloche

An especially elaborate preparation of mushrooms, much in vogue at fashionable restaurants, is known as "mushrooms sous cloche" as they are cooked under a "cloche" or bell of fireproof glass which fits into a shallow earthernware individual dish. From four to six mushroom caps, according to size, are allowed for each person. The caps are panfried for a minute in butter, a rich cream sauce is poured over them for another minute or two, after which the mushroom caps are carefully arranged on a circle of toast which fits the bottom of the individual dish. The glass cover is adjusted and they are baked for about 15 minutes.

The serving is an interesting feature of this dish, as the glass bell is not removed until after the dish is served, the waiter, waitress or butler removing the glass bell at the proper time. The guest is not supposed to attempt this as it requires a practiced twist and upward turn of the glass bell to remove it successfully from the little baking dish. Mushrooms sous cloche is obviously not a dish for a maidless household but is considered an epicurean choice when ordered from a restaurant menu.

Weatherproofed

A NOVELTY in bed furnishings is a weatherproofed spread for use on sleeping porches, apartment house terraces or wherever one's bed is more or less exposed. These coverlets are protected on both sides with waterproofed material, one side showing a plain color and the other a gay, modernistically printed design. As both sides are equally attractive, the spread is reversible, each side giving a distinctly different effect.

These novel spreads come in four color combinations — yellow and brown, yellow and green, blue and lavender, green and lavender. A narrow spread comes especially for cots and day beds, which are most frequently the type used on sleeping porches and terraces. There is also the usual width for a single bed.

It is claimed that the vogue for outdoor living and sleeping, the popularity of camps and the demand for terraced apartments and penthouses has brought a demand for these weatherproofed bed coverings. In meeting this need, the manufacturers have chosen pleasingly modrn designs and colorings, resulting in a decorative as well as utilitarian item of furnishing.

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THE HOME FORUM

How Shakespeare Wrote "King Lear"

IT HAS been dawning, latterly, upon a number of Shakespearean students, including myself, that most of the principal characters in the plays are based upon actual, contemporary, historical personages, whom Shakespeare knew well, personally, or by repute—great people, for the most part, prominent at the courts of London, Edinburgh, Paris or Madrid. In his early, tentative work, such as Love's Labour's Lost, he names his characters openly, or under the thinnest of disguises, as, for example, Biron, the French general, and the Princess of France, otherwise Marguerite de Valois, married, in 1572, to Henry of Navarre, afterward Henry IV of France. But, later on, as his plays win greater renown, and acquire far deeper topical and historical significance, the dramatist, while still writing about the same people, almost invariably disguises their names, and often contrives cunningly to link the story up with some remote, quasi-historical legend, to which, when challenged, he could, if need were, refer any too curious inquirers. Macbeth, for example, though actually based, it seems, upon the relations between Mary Queen of Scots, Bothwell, and Darnley, in 1567, comes, nominally from Holinshed's History of Scotland; and Hamlet, likewise, though founded, in part, upon the old saga-tale, originally a nature-myth, presenting the battle between winter and summer that came down to the Elizabethans through the Frenchman, Belleforest is actually written round certain events of the fifteen sixties, seventies, and eighties, at London, Edinburgh, and Elsinore, with the Earl of Oxford standing for the Prince of Denmark.

So it is also with Shakespeare's greatest achievement, King Lear, a tale which, according to many Celtic folk-lorists, represents another phase of seasonal strife; the two cruel daughters standing for stormy winds, and Cordelia for the gentle zephyr. Was it not characteristic of our Shakespeare's so widely sensitive genius, to feel the grandeur of these simple nature-myths; and thus, as in Lear also, through Holingshed or another, to adapt them, thus gloriously, to the dramatic requirements of his own age?

But, granted that a seasonal folk-myth shines visibly through King Lear, Shakespeare's tragedy, as I understand it, is, nevertheless, not concerned, at bottom, any more than are Hamlet or Macbeth, with any such bygone matters; nor, indeed—remembering how tense are the emotions that burn through its scenes—can I regard it as even a remotely probable surmise, that a brief outline story of "forgotten far-off things," however potentially meaningful, should have had power thus to kindle the poet's imagination, to so white a heat of glowing and indignant passion, as is everywhere visible in Lear. The secrets of this titanic drama's terror and pity lie, to my thinking, not in the ancient wrongs of any mythical British king, but in the actual and poignant miseries of a neighboring country, with which Shakespeare deeply sympathized, namely France; Lear himself—as Miss Winstanley has shown in Macbeth, King Lear, and Contemporary History—standing symbolically, for France, though his immediate historic original was Coligny, Admiral of France, the Huguenot leader, who fell at the massacre of St. Bartholomew; an event which profoundly stirred the mind of protestant England, and of Shakespeare, as England's intensely national poet and dramatist.

That Coligny stands for Lear, and the queen-mother, Catherine de Medicis, for Goneril, Miss Winstanley makes perfectly clear; but though substantially correct in her historic analogies she has not, to my thinking, detected the drama's true literary origin, even while consulting the book that contains it. That volume I chanced upon, recently, as follows:

Studying King Lear, with the object of identifying, if possible, all its characters, I was struck, not for the first time, by the prominence given, in the opening scenes, to France and Burgundy, which last province—a favorite summer haunt of mine—naturally interests me much. "Surely," I thought, "there must be a reason behind this Burgundian motive, in a play ostensibly dealing with an English king, in an English setting; and further, holding Coligny to be Lear, and remembering that a Life of Jasper Coligny had been published, in 1576, by Arthur Golding, whose translations of Ovid's Metamorphoses, published only one year earlier, Shakespeare had undoubtedly used, I argued, "If one book, why not the other?" and, thereupon, seeking out the original edition, found myself, instantly, upon the right track, when I read, upon the first page, that the family of Coligny—or Colonie, as formerly spelt—came from the town of Colonie, on the borders of Bresse, "not far from Burgundie." Ten minutes later I was positively certain that I had hit upon Shakespeare's actual literary source for King Lear, a tragedy set, not in England at all, but in France during the late fifteen-sixties. At the evidence to that effect, which the book provides in considerable quantity, I can do little more than hint here; but must find room for a point or two.

First, concerning the royalty of Lear, Golding states that "It is certeine that the howse had the right of soverentie (which after the custom of antiquitie is called Royalties)," while Lear's division of his kingdom finds analogy in Coligny's will, wherein he counsels the King of France (Charles IX) "that he shall not give his brothers too greate richesse and authoritie." Most convincing of all, however, is the intensely vivid description of the storm on the heath, which overtook Coligny and his company, while riding beside a lake, between Moulins and Auxerre, the ancient Burgundian capital.

But suddenly there arose such a storme as the Admirall was passing the narrow bankes of the lake, that manie, not only men but also horses were throwen downe with the whirlewynd. . . . The wind blew the Admirall's hat from his head . . . the disputing of the hayle gave a good pretie pelt. . . . When the tempest was allayd the Admirall having comforted his companie, sayd, "I thanke thee O almyghtie God whose present miracle I deeme too foretoken that we shall shortly be pressed though not oppressed with manie sorrows."

Here the river and lake give us Edgar's "ford and whirlpool"; the "pretie pelt" reappears in Lear's "the pelting of this pitiless storm"; the loss of the Admiral's hat, in Kent's "Alas! bareheaded!" and Coligny's prayer in Lear's sublime invocation to the storm, and to the great gods, to "Find out their enemies now.'" Shakespeare's intention, when writing Lear, was, of course, in part, symbolic, and if any of my readers would welcome an open hint to Shakespeare anent the dramatic possibilities of the story, here is one, when Golding relates how, at the time of the massacre, Lord Ferrers, the English ambassador, talking with Navarre, Condé, and others, in a room below that wherein Coligny lay, opined "that this was the first pageant of a tragedie, whereof the rest should followe soon after," as indeed proved to be the case.

King Lear, by common consent the noblest, and most sublime, production of Elizabethan, or, indeed, of the world's drama, that has come down to us, is, in my judgment, very possibly, the last that Shakespeare finished, if not the last that he wrote.

P. A.

Walkers

We have produced some good walkers and saunterers, and some noted climbers; but as a staple recreation, as a daily practice, the mass of the people dislike and despise walking. Thoreau said he was a good horse, but a poor roadster. I chant the virtues of the roadster as well. I sing of the sweetness of gravel, good sharp quartz-grit. . . . A man cannot live on grass alone. If one has been a lotus-eater all summer, he must turn gravel-eater in the fall and winter. Those who have tried it know that gravel possesses an equal though an opposite charm. It spurs to action. The foot tastes it and henceforth rests not. The joy of moving and surmounting, of attrition and progression, the thirst for space, for miles and leagues of distance, for sights and prospects, to cross mountains and thread rivers, and defy frost, heat, snow, danger, difficulties, seizes it; and from that day forth its possessor is enrolled in the noble army of walkers.—From "Winter Sunshine," by JOHN BURROUGHS.

Margaret Fuller Ossoli to Her Mother

Florence, Nov. 7, 1849.

Dearest Mother,—Of all your endless acts and words of love, never was any so dear to me as your last letter;—so generous, so sweet, so holy! What on earth is so precious as a mother's love; and who has a mother like mine!

I was thinking of you and my father, all that first day of October, wishing to write, only there was much to disturb me that day, as the police were threatening to send us away. It is only since I have had my own child that I have known how much I always failed to do what I might have done for the happiness of you both; only since I have seen so much of men and their trials, that I have learned to prize my father as he deserved. . . .

It will be sad for me to leave Italy, uncertain of return. Yet when I think of you, beloved mother; of brothers and sisters, and many friends, I wish to come. Ossoli is perfectly willing. He leaves in Rome a sister, whom he dearly loves. . . . He will go among strangers; but to him, as to all the young Italians, America seems the land of liberty. He hopes, too, that a new revolution will favor return after a number of years, and that then he may find really a home in Italy. All this is dark;—we can judge only for the present moment. The decision will rest with me, and I shall wait till the last moment, as I always do, that I may have all the reasons before me.

I thought, to-day, ah, if she could only be with us now! But who knows how long this interval of peace will last? I have learned to prize such, as the halcyon prelude to the storm. It is now about a fortnight since the police gave us leave to stay, and we feel safe in our little apartment. We have no servant except the nurse, with occasional aid from the porter's wife, and now live comfortably so, tormented by no one, helping ourselves.

In the evenings we have a little fire now;—the baby sits on his stool between us. He makes me think how I sat on mine, in the chaise, between you and father. He is exceedingly fond of flowers;—he has been enchanted, this evening, by this splendid Gardenia, and these many crimson flowers that were given me at Villa Correggi, where a friend took us in his carriage. It was a luxury, this ride, as we have entirely renounced the use of a carriage for ourselves. . . .

Ossoli wishes you were here, almost as much as I. When there is anything really lovely and tranquil, he often says, "Would not 'La Madre' like that?"—From "The Lost Art." Edited by DOROTHY VAN DOREN.

Reproduced with the Artist's Permission

Spires of Stockholm. After an Etching by Mrs. Caroline Armington.

Mending the Wall

Something there is that doesn't love a wall,
That sends the frozen-ground swell under it,
And spills the upper boulders in the sun;
And makes gaps even two can pass abreast. . . .

I let my neighbor know beyond the hill;
And on a day we meet to walk the line
And set the wall between us once again.
We keep the wall between us as we go.
To each the boulders that have fallen to each. . . .

The scene of this poem is the New England countryside. The volume of poems in which it first appeared was called "North of Boston" and its author has been termed "the voice and embodiment of rural New England." From the age of ten Robert Frost lived either in the country or in some small village of New England for more than twenty years and his capacity for receiving impressions made him particularly sensitive to the aspects of country life in regions around and north of Boston, Massachusetts.

This was a section where nine generations of his forefathers had lived and become set in their customs and thought. While Frost himself moved out into the wider world he recognized the walls that hemmed in those who had been his neighbors and friends back on the farm. He does not censure them in his poems: he presents them as an aspect not only of New England life but human character everywhere. Though deeply tinged with the hue of rural New England, the characteristics brought out by Frost's poems are pertinent to human kind throughout the world.

A New England landscape is famous for its rugged stone walls, many of them overgrown with Virginia creeper or honey-suckle, many of them bare as the day they were built. These walls serve as boundary fences, for the most part, and were constructed in the days when stones were more plentiful on the land than timber from which to hew rails. In building a stone wall the pioneer farmer was serving two objectives: to rid his hilly fields of loose boulders and to hem in his little plot of ground which had come to him through hard toil and close living. As but few of these walls were put together with cement, the winter freezes and thaws would loosen the stones which had to be replaced each spring. As boundary fences were kept in repair by both adjoining landowners, these farmers would agree to a day when together they would go out and replace the rocks which had fallen down during the winter or been thrown down by avaricious and careless hunters. The neighbors would work, as Frost tells us here, one on each side of the fence, piling back the missing boulders into their place in the wall. As these stone-walls are seldom over four feet high the neighbors might converse as they worked along together.—From "Understanding Great Poems," by SAMUEL MARION LOWDEN.

STOCKHOLM of the three crowns—sign of the Royal House of Sweden; Stockholm of the many islands; Stockholm of the quaint spires and towers; how beautiful is this city called now the Venice of the north and now the Paris of the north! No foreigner approaches the capital without coming away charmed, and certainly among its admirers are no more sincere ones than the artists.

Mrs. Caroline Armington, who has long resided with her painter-husband, Mr. Frank Armington, in Paris, visited Sweden and etched there. At an exhibition of her work numerous of these new prints were hung, and among them none which was more expressive of her sincere technique than this one called "Spires of Stockholm." Mrs. Armington is at her best when dealing with themes that are architectural at heart. She loves the shadows of stones, and the problems of construction attract her. Always, however, she is able to introduce a sufficient human interest feature to give her pictures vitality.

Here we find a waterfront scene dominated by the sedate and typically Swedish building with towers. Behind, the church spires point upward into the shifting cloud tracings. These are still things, but the waters are moving, and the smoke is straying from the moored ferry boats. The print has charm from both an artistic and a human viewpoint and marks the progress in her métier which Mrs. Armington is constantly making.

Soledad Street

Soledad street is the jolliest street!
Every one smiles that you happen to meet
And signs of all colors enchantingly tell
The things you may eat but you never can spell;
Francisco Pablano is flashing to you
That he sells "enchiladas" and "cabrito," too—
Not that it matters in Soledad street
Where everything's nice that you happen to eat
And every one smiles that you happen to meet
For Soledad street is the jolliest street!

From evening to midnight the limousines go
And every one smiles, if he means it or no;
For the music is playing and tables are spread
And the "Spanish Fandango" goes round in your head;
Old china is gleaming where dim lanterns burn
And sputter and weaken—then stars take a turn;
But nothing much matters in Soledad street
Where every one smiles that you happen to meet,
With a song in his heart and a dance in his feet—
Oh, Soledad street is the jolliest street!

KATHRINE HYMAS WILLIAMS.

Le Jour de Dieu

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette page

BEAUCOUP ont gardé la mémoire de jours passés pendant lesquels de grandes bénédictions, un bonheur immense leur étaient échus, où, peut-être, ils avaient joui de quelque bel événement. Les jours marqués par de tristes événements sont aussi parfois conservés dans la mémoire, et plus ou moins fréquemment revécus en pensée. A travers tous les siècles, les mortels ont considéré naturel et inévitable qu'il y ait de bonnes et heureuses journées, et puis d'autres, obscures et tristes. Beaucoup ont acquiescé à l'assertion décourageante de Longfellow:

"Dans chaque vie tombe la pluie,
Il faut des jours sombres et mornes."

Les uns mêmes ont cru que la peine et la détresse sont des afflictions dues à la Providence, et que les jours où ne brille point la lumière de la joie sont envoyés pour nous discipliner et nous punir. Ceux-là ont oublié—ou peut-être n'ont-ils pas encore appris—que Dieu est Amour, comme l'enseignent les Écritures, et par conséquent ne saurait causer le chagrin, la détresse ou l'inharmonie d'aucun genre.

Les enfants d'Israël célébraient chaque année la fête des pains sans levain, rendant grâces à Dieu pour Sa bonté, et se réjouissant de ce qu'Il avait fait sortir leurs ancêtres de l'esclavage et des rigueurs de l'Égypte, et pris soin d'eux pendant les quarante ans de leur séjour au désert. Le dernier jour de cette fête, dans leur chant de louanges, immortalisé au cent dix-huitième psaume, hymne sortant avec joie de cœurs profondément reconnaissants, ils chantaient: "Voici la journée que l'Éternel a faite: livrons-nous à la joie et à l'allégresse!"

On comprend dans la Science Chrétienne que la joie est spirituelle, et qu'elle se manifeste par conséquent indépendemment du temps ou d'un lieu. Le levain de cet enseignement éveille graduellement le monde à la réalisation que chaque jour peut être un jour de joie et d'allégresse, un jour consacré à la louange de Dieu pour Sa bonté. Quiconque obéit aux préceptes de l'Amour divin, vivant d'accord avec les enseignements de la Science Chrétienne, est toujours heureux. D'un cœur débordant d'amour, la joie jaillit spontanément dans des expressions de louange et de gratitude. Lorsque la joie, née d'un amour désintéressé, universel, spirituel, entre dans le cœur, chaque jour est une journée d'actions de grâces et de réjouissance.

A la page 584 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures* (*Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*), Mary Baker Eddy a donné l'interprétation spirituelle du mot jour, comme étant "l'irradiation de la Vie; la lumière, l'idée spirituelle de la Vérité et de l'Amour." Au paragraphe suivant, elle dit encore: "Les objets du temps et des sens disparaissent dans l'illumination de la compréhension spirituelle, et l'Entendement mesure le temps d'après le bien qui se déroule. Ce déroulement est le jour de Dieu, 'et il n'y aura plus là de nuit!' "

Dans l'expérience du genre humain, tout ce qui vaut vraiment la peine, tout ce qui subsiste, est le bien qui s'exprime. C'est le dessein de Dieu que l'homme à Sa ressemblance L'exprime. Donc, si Dieu, le bien, n'est pas exprimé dans notre vie journalière, nous devons encore acquérir le vrai sens de la Vie. Comme l'éclat du jour vient graduellement, ainsi le bien ne se développe parfois que graduellement dans la conscience humaine individuelle. Le développement du bien est l'aurore du jour de Dieu, apportant la lumière de l'harmonie dans l'expérience humaine. L'harmonie a toujours été établie dans le royaume de Dieu: c'est une réalité présente. Le soleil de la Vérité brille en tout temps, et les idées spirituelles de lumière et de joie naissent constamment dans la pensée humaine.

La joie et l'allégresse peuvent avoir été momentanément obscurcies par les ténèbres de l'erreur, l'obscurité du sens matériel, mais elles ne peuvent jamais être perdues ou détruites. Comme la nuit n'est que l'absence du jour, ainsi le chagrin n'est point la perte, mais l'absence apparente de la joie; la maladie n'est qu'une croyance à l'absence de santé. Là où prévaut la croyance que la vie dépend de lois matérielles, que sa continuité et son harmonie sont sujettes aux conditions matérielles, il y a les ténèbres et l'obscurité, et, au sens matériel, le bien semble indistinct et fort éloigné.

La terre tourne constamment sur son axe, et le jour devient apparent là où avaient régné la nuit et les ténèbres. Ainsi, lorsque les croyances matérielles qui cachent la lumière de la Vérité sont écartées, la joie brille de son éclat primitif. Alors, au lieu d'annoncer une nouvelle période soit de tristesse et de chagrin, soit de joie et d'allégresse, selon les circonstances, ou encore un temps où "nous ferons [simplement] des affaires et nous gagnerons de l'argent," chaque nouvelle journée révèle seulement une nouvelle occasion de servir Dieu plus fidèlement et plus joyeusement. A l'aurore du jour spirituel—la compréhension de Dieu, de l'homme et de l'univers, telle qu'elle est révélée par la Science Chrétienne, on peut résoudre de commencer à nouveau et de vivre une vie meilleure et plus sainte. Des insuccès d'hier, s'il semble y en avoir eu, on peut tirer des leçons de succès; si l'on a réussi, on peut bâtir sur ces succès. Cependant, la promesse de tout ce qui est bon concerne aujourd'hui, non pas hier ou demain, ni l'an prochain, car "voici la journée que l'Éternel a faite."

Dans la préface de *Science et Santé* (p. vii), Mrs. Eddy écrit: "Pour ceux qui s'appuient sur l'infini et qui en font leur soutien, aujourd'hui est gros de bienfaits."

On pourra obtenir des renseignements sur les publications de la Science Chrétienne dans cette langue en écrivant à La Société de Publications de la Science Chrétienne (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

God's Day

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MANY have stored in memory former days during which great blessings or happiness came to them, or some beautiful and enjoyable event was experienced. Days on which sad events occurred are also sometimes stored in memory, and with more or less frequency lived over again in thought. All down through the centuries mortals have thought it natural and inevitable that there should be good and happy days, and also days which are gloomy and sad. Many have agreed with Longfellow's discouraging assertion that

"Into each life some rain must fall,
Some days must be dark and dreary."

Some have even believed that trouble and distress are the visitations of Providence, and that those days on which the light of joy does not shine are sent as discipline and punishment. Such as these forget, or perhaps have not yet learned, that God is Love, as the Scriptures teach, and therefore cannot cause sorrow, distress, or discord of any nature.

The children of Israel yearly celebrated the feast of unleavened bread in rejoicing and thanksgiving to God for His goodness in bringing their forefathers out of slavery and the hardships of Egypt, and for His care of them during their forty years' sojourn in the wilderness. On the last day of this feast, in their pæan of praise, which has been immortalized in the one hundred and eighteenth psalm, and which joyfully rang out from the depths of grateful hearts, they sang, "This is the day which the Lord hath made; we will rejoice and be glad in it."

It is understood in Christian Science that joy is spiritual, therefore not dependent upon time or place for its manifestation. The leaven of this teaching is gradually awakening the world to the realization that every day may be one of joy and gladness, a day in which to praise God for His goodness. Whoever is obedient to the dictates of divine Love, living in accord with the teachings of Christian Science, is always glad. From a heart overflowing with love, joy spontaneously wells up in expressions of praise and gratitude. When joy, born of unselfish, universal, spiritual love, enters the heart, every day is a day of thanksgiving and rejoicing.

On page 584 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy has given the spiritual interpretation of day, as "the irradiance of Life; light, the spiritual idea of Truth and Love." And in the paragraph following she says: "The objects of time and sense disappear in the illumination of spiritual understanding, and Mind measures time according to the good that is unfolded. This unfolding is God's day, and 'there shall be no night there.' "

In the experience of mankind all that is truly worth while, all that endures, is the good that is expressed. It is God's purpose that man in His likeness should express Him. Then, if God, good, is not expressed in our daily living, we have yet to gain the true concept of Life. As the brightness of day dawns gradually, so good oftentimes unfolds but gradually in the individual human consciousness. The unfolding of good is the dawning of God's day, which brings the light of harmony into human experience. Harmony has always been established in God's kingdom and is a present reality. The sun of Truth is shining all the time, and spiritual ideas of light and joy are ever dawning in human thought.

Joy and gladness may at times have been obscured by the darkness of error, the gloom of material sense, but they can never be lost or destroyed. As night is but the absence of day, so sorrow is not the loss, but the seeming absence of joy; sickness is but belief in the absence of health. Where the belief is prevalent that life is dependent upon material laws and subject to material conditions for continuity and harmony, there is darkness and gloom, and to material sense good appears dim and very far away.

The earth constantly turns on its axis, and where night and darkness have been day becomes apparent. So, when material beliefs which hide the light of Truth are removed, joy shines forth in pristine brightness. Then, instead of bringing another period of sadness and sorrow, or joy and gladness, as the case may be, or a time in which merely to "buy and sell, and get gain," each new day unfolds but another opportunity in which to serve God more faithfully and rejoicingly. In the dawn of spiritual day, or the understanding of God, man, and the universe, as revealed through Christian Science, one may resolve to begin anew and to live a better and a holier life. He may learn lessons of success from yesterday's failures, if there have seemed to be failures; and may build on its successes, if there have been successes. However, the promise of all good is made for today, not yesterday, tomorrow, or next year, for "this is the day which the Lord hath made."

In the Preface to Science and Health (p. vii) Mrs. Eddy writes, "To those leaning on the sustaining infinite, to-day is big with blessings."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Savonarola Counsels

There was nothing transcendent in Savonarola's face. It was not beautiful. It was strong-featured. . . . The source of the impression his glance produced on Romola was the sense it conveyed to her of interest and care for her apart from any personal feeling. It was the first time she had encountered a gaze in which simple human fellowship expressed itself as a strongly felt bond. Such a glance is half the vocation of a spiritual guide of men, and Romola felt it impossible again to question his authority to speak to her.—From "Romola," by GEORGE ELIOT.

Tone-Color in Lohengrin

Owing to the lyric character of the story upon which Lohengrin (by Wagner) is based, the opera, while not at all lacking in strong dramatic situations is characterized by a subtler and more subdued melodiousness than Tannhauser, is more exquisitely lyrical in fact than any Wagnerian work except Parsifal.

There are typical themes in the score, but they are hardly handled with the varied effect that entitles them to be called leading motives. On the other hand there are fascinating details of orchestration. These are important because the composer has given sufficient clang-tints to the music that is heard in connection with the different characters in the story. He uses the brass chiefly to accompany the King, and, of course, the martial choruses; the plaintive, yet spiritual high wood-wind for Elsa; the English horn and sombre bass clarinet—the instrument that had to be bought—for Ortrud; the violins, especially in high harmonic positions, to indicate the Grail and its representative, for Lohengrin is a Knight of the Holy Grail.

Even the keys employed are distinctive. The Herald's trumpeters blow in C and greet the King's arrival in that bright key. F sharp minor is the dark, threatful key that indicates Ortrud's appearance. The key of A, which is the purest for strings and the most ethereal in effect, on account of the greater ease of using "harmonics" announces the approach of Lohengrin and the subtle influence of the Grail.

Moreover Wagner was the first composer to discover that celestial effects of tone-color are produced by the prolonged notes of the combined violins and wood-wind in the highest positions more truly than by the harp. It is the association of ideas with the Scriptures, wherein the harp frequently is mentioned, because it was the most perfected instrument of the period, that has led other composers to employ it for celestial tone-painting. But while no one appreciated the beauty of the harp more than Wagner, or has employed it with finer effect than he, his celestial tone-pictures with high violins and wood-wind are distinctly more ecstatic than those of other composers.—From "The Complete Opera Book," by GUSTAV KOBBÉ.

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By MARY BAKER EDDY

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DURBAN RAIDS LAID BY OFFICIAL TO COMMUNISTS

Third Internationale Said to Have Planned Rising of Natives

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CAPE TOWN, S. Af.—In a statement on the reason for the recent armed raids on the Durban native locations, Oswald Pirow, Minister of Justice, declared that the police had indisputable evidence of Communist propaganda being spread among the natives, and that a militant demonstration had been planned on instructions from the Third Internationale.

These instructions included penetration of the mines by all possible means, partial stoppage of work in all industries, and waging the struggle against the native bills and all other form of oppression in a revolutionary manner.

In view of this, said Mr. Pirow, the Government decided to force the issue of the poll tax and thereby re-establish the respect for the law and those intrusted with its administration.

Mr. Pirow said the considered opinion of the police was that matters had reached a stage which, unless checked, would, in 12 or 18 months, have led to rioting by the natives on a large scale, with consequent reprisals by the Europeans and the introduction of lynch law.

Mr. Pirow said he was fully aware that the lull was merely temporary. The root of the trouble—agitators—must be dealt with without delay by amendments to the Riotous Assemblies Act.

The excuse of the raid was that a large number of the natives refused to pay their poll tax, but the natives now complain that they received so little in wages that they were unable to pay the tax. Most of these natives are still being paid on the 1914 basis. At a meeting of the natives subsequent to the raids, speakers denied the influence of Moscow as being responsible for the unrest.

Howard Pim, chairman of the Witwatersrand Joint Council of Europeans and Natives, and W. G. Ballinger, organizer of the Colored and Native Workers' Union, who have been investigating the unrest, recommend that the wages of natives earning less than £4 a month be immediately increased by 10s. and that the whole question of rates and native labor conditions be submitted to the Wage Board as soon as possible.

One of the principal points in a thoroughly planned Communist campaign is a native republic under the banner of "Africa for the Africans." In the industrial centers and the towns this Communism is disguised under various forms of native organization, industrial, political, and social.

It is understood that legislation proposed embraces the following points:

(1) Authority to prohibit Communist meetings which are intended or calculated to inflame natives.

(2) Power to prohibit the dissemination of leaflets, literature, or other propaganda by Communists.

(3) Authority to restrain known agitators from attending Communist gatherings or other meetings at which it is calculated that their presence might have an undesirable effect upon the natives.

(4) The right to prohibit the entry into specified areas of agitators or Communist emissaries.

Discussing the proposed legislation Mr. Ballinger, European adviser to the Native and Colored Union, said that there was a progressive deterioration among the native people, due in a large measure to the "iniquitous pass laws and inadequate wages."

"What is wanted," emphasized Mr. Ballinger, "is not stricter law but a real determination on the part of our legislators to administer on a basis of equality, good will, and toleration. It appears to me that there are people in high places who would welcome a clash. They do not seem to realize that people cowed by either legislation or war become demoralized."

MIAMI BEACH BREAKS RECORD IN NEW BUILDING

Claims Unique Prosperity During 14 Years of Rapid Growth

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MIAMI BEACH, Fla.—With 100 per cent tax collection for the year, 161 new homes constructed during a record-breaking building program that totaled $7,599,941 for the fiscal year, and a municipal bank balance of $780,421.16, the City of Miami Beach claims a prosperity that is unsurpassed by communities of its size in the country.

Only 14 years of age, this city, confined to an area of approximately 3000 acres that lie between the Atlantic Ocean and Biscayne Bay has become a sound financial institution, operating efficiently under a city manager-councilmanic form of government.

The annual report recently submitted to the City Council by Claude A. Renshaw, city manager, declared that the city was operated during the year with a saving of $132,263.89 under the budget allowance which had been set at $908,000. Of the amount saved $73,500 was anticipated in July, and applied as a dividend to property owners in a reduction of the current taxes.

During the past year the city purchased a park in the heart of the community for $300,000; constructed a new bridge connecting two exclusive residential sections, at a cost of $95,000; extended the water and sewerage systems, at a cost of $85,000, and completed other improvements, at a cost of $33,000. Despite this expenditure of $513,000, the outstanding indebtedness is now $4,962,000, as against last year's outstanding bonds which totaled $4,994,000, a net reduction of $32,000.

Interest in the amount of $10,719 was saved by the purchase of bonds in advance of maturities, and the municipal bank balance at the end of the fiscal year was $780,421. The balance sheet at the end of the official year shows that the city's assets exceeds its liabilities by more than $3,775,000.

AMONG THE RAILROADS

By FRANKLIN SNOW

TRAVEL to national parks is increasing rapidly, but from a railroad standpoint the increase is not so gratifying, for the proportion of visitors reaching these parks by automobile as contrasted to rail is rising steadily. The report of the director of national park service indicated that at Yellowstone National Park the proportion of automobile arrivals was 83 per cent of the total; at Yosemite, 83 per cent; at Rocky Mountain, 73 per cent, and at Mt. Rainier 93 per cent.

At Yellowstone, for example, the total number of visitors in 1929 was 260,700, compared with 231,000 last year. The railroad arrivals actually decreased from 41,700 to 39,000.

Glacier National Park, however, showed an increase in railroad traffic, rising from 13,700 in 1928 to 14,750 in 1929, while at Zion Park, the rail increase was from 4940 to 5150. The former park is served exclusively by the Great Northern Railway and the latter—which is relatively new so far as facilities for tourists are concerned—is served by the Union Pacific Railroad only. Yellowstone, on the contrary, has four gateways, reached by Northern Pacific, Burlington, Northwestern and Union Pacific.

The most popular national park, apparently, is Yosemite, which attracted 461,000 visitors. This, of course, has the advantage of being open all year and is conveniently reached from San Francisco. Rocky Mountain was second with 274,000, Yellowstone third with 260,000 and Mt. Rainier fourth with 218,000.

Visitors to all national parks in 1929 totaled 2,680,000, which is more than ten times the total in 1914. Nearly 700,000 motor cars entered the 21 national parks during the seasons which they were open to visitors.

Building Traffic

The fact that rail traffic to Glacier Park increased nearly 8 per cent and that to Zion Park more than 4 per cent is interesting to note but not difficult to analyze. The Great Northern Railway, serving Glacier Park, has been the most consistent rail advertiser among western lines in eastern newspapers during the last year, and the result was an increase in travel. Union Pacific also has been a heavy advertiser, featuring Zion Park in newspapers and magazines and the fruits of this are apparent in its growing volume of tourist travel.

Radio Advertising

In addition to its newspaper copy, or rather as a supplement to it, Great Northern has carried out an extensive radio program during the last year on a coast-to-coast network. The "Empire Builders" program, constantly improving in character, is broader than a mere bid for travel, however, for its purpose is that of educating the East to the magnitude of the Pacific Northwest, its resources, its opportunities for homemaking and its abundant store of good things.

With this as a background, the radio programs have been in drama form, depicting the rich historical scenes attendant on the upbuilding of the North Pacific Coast and the inland empire.

Rail Calendars

The "battle of the calendars" has been resumed, with the arrival of the attractive Pennsylvania and New York Central calendars. A rivalry exists between the two to create the most effective, as well as artistic, scene for the pictorial section of the calendar. This year, the New York Central portrays an eastbound and a westbound Twentieth Century Limited in the new Buffalo station, the background showing the tower of the station rising in the night.

The Pennsylvania calendar is best described by our office boy, who graphically terms it a "picture of power." The massive locomotive sweeping around a curve denotes speed in every line. Carrying signals for a following section, it represents the Broadway Limited swinging through a pastoral country, while in a hazy background are the towers and chimneys of a city.

From the West

The Northern Pacific presents the calendar on one sheet. Its wrapper depicts a bear cub from "out Yellowstone way." Mr. Bear, who has a loosely strung rope around his neck, is observing, "I ought to be hung for getting here so early." A similar sheet with the typical Great Northern goat in the circle represents that railroad, while the Santa Fe, with a smaller card containing a painting of an Indian, lends color to the Indian country of the Southwest, served by the railroad.

From New England comes one from the Boston & Maine, with one of its customarily effective scenes, this time depicting the Minute Man, fast train to Chicago, passing a freight train in the picturesque Deerfield Valley.

New Train Name

Pursuant to a statement made in this column recently, we are now able to explain the derivation of the name of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad's new Chicago-Omaha-Lincoln train, the Ak-Sar-Ben. This nomenclature, with its exotic atmosphere, is not borrowed from the Near East, but is merely the name of the good State of Nebraska, spelled backward and hyphenated.

Of Interest to Travelers

The Suwanee River Special, of the Southern Railway-Seaboard Air Line, between mid-west points and Tampa-St. Petersburg, has been placed on faster schedule. It leaves Chicago via the Big Four at 3:10 p. m., Cincinnati at 11:40 p. m., and arrives at West Coast resorts early the second morning, running via Hampton rather than Jacksonville. Copies of The Christian Science Monitor are carried in this train from Cincinnati

Single room sleepers (14 rooms to a car) have been inaugurated by the Pennsylvania Railroad between New York and Cleveland, in the Clevelander west and the Red Arrow east.

Airports in Florida City Show Activity

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WEST PALM BEACH, Fla.—Airplanes busily humming above the new Roosevelt Flying Field, and seaplanes daily arriving at the Curtiss-Wright base, show that this resort city is experiencing unusual aerial activity. These two new bases, established late in the fall, will represent nearly $1,000,000 in aerial equipment when completed.

At the Roosevelt Flying Field work is well along on the big administration building for offices and reception of air travelers. An all-steel hangar capable of housing 15 to 20 planes, is nearing completion. These improvements will cost the Roosevelt Flying Service over $450,000, as it is the aim of the company to make this an AA-1 base.

To man the field there will be five pilots, eight or nine mechanics, a traffic manager and an operations manager. W. P. Lawless, in charge of southern activities, will maintain his headquarters at this resort.

Five planes, including two training ships, two four-passenger ships and a six-passenger cabin model, already are established at the field. Others will arrive the latter part of the month, for at Christmas time activities will be in full swing, commencing with the aerial circus as part of the dedication ceremonies.

BRITISH TAXPAYER PAYS 2-3 ROAD COST

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—"The British ratepayer today is paying £40,000,000, or two-thirds of the total costs of the roads of the country," said Sir Josiah Stamp, giving evidence on behalf of the railway companies before the Royal Commission on Transport in the House of Lords recently.

"That sum," Sir Josiah added, "represents a subsidy from the ratepayers to road transport."

Cuba's Luxuriant Vegetation Presents Vistas of Unusual Beauty

American Photo Studio, Havana. Courtesy Raymond & Whitcomb Co.

This Scene Is in the Famous Yumuri Valley, Matanzas Province. Mahogany, Ebony and Cedar Are Included Among the Trees of the Forests, and Flowers and Odoriferous Plants Bedeck the Fields.

FLORIDA HOTELS AND RESORTS

West Palm Beach

Social Scenes Shift Satisfyingly at WEST PALM BEACH

AN EARLY morning sun dances through your open window and invites you into the buoyant outdoors, at West Palm Beach. All day long is tropical June, and late in the evening the silvery disc makes a softer, more gentle continuation of day.

But complete pleasure depends on people, and they are in West Palm Beach. Here, the hospitable atmosphere of the city itself quickly is sensed and adopted by our winter guests.

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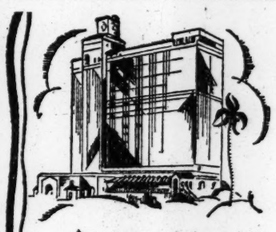

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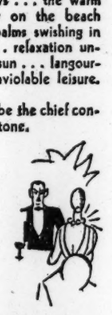

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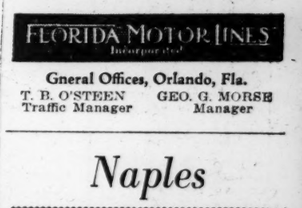

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CUBA'S ADVANCE SHOWN IN RISE OF MODEL CITY

Plan Forms Notable Part in Island's Movement Toward Modernity

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HAVANA—Cuba's first model city, built by and named for the President of the Republic, General Gerardo Machado, is rapidly nearing completion. In size, solidity of its construction, beauty and completeness it ranks among the conspicuous municipalities of its type. It forms a very important part of Cuba's vigorous attempt to lift the island to a higher plane of educational and industrial progress.

The building of the city reads like a romance, for a little more than two years ago the Rancho Boyero, the site of the present city, was hilly pasture land, while today there exists a thriving and rapidly growing city of factories and pleasant homes.

The first unit only of the city has been finished. The builders have planned for a city that will have many times the present population of 2000. Officials estimate that within five years there will be more than 10,000 persons living there.

Machado City is ultra modern and everything is of the latest design. Two factories, one for paint and the other for shoes, have already been completed and are producing. In the next three months ground will be broken for three or four additional factories, one of which will be a plant for the manufacture of all kinds of pottery. Besides these work will soon be started on an airplane assembling factory to accompany the new Curtiss flying field which has been placed next door to the city. Hangars costing $160,000 are now partially constructed.

Unusual Operating System

One of the finest things about the new city is the school system comprising a kindergarten, grammar school and elementary technical school. The buildings are rich in design and absolutely modern in equipment. Both kindergarten and elementary school are filled to capacity, the latter having 300 pupils and 11 teachers. The technical school has a unique curriculum and an interesting operating basis.

Support for the technical school is met by a 3 per cent tax on all municipalities, and the municipalities are obliged to send to the school one student for every $30 they contribute toward the maintenance. The school has a capacity of 500 boarding students and 300 days students. The only entrance condition is that the student must be without means of continuing his education beyond the grade school.

When the student comes to the school, he brings nothing, receiving everything necessary from the school. The first six months of the first term are devoted to work done in every department. Following this the work is reviewed by an examining board and the student is then assigned for concentration to the department in which he has shown the most promise. The course requires four years and students may enter between the ages of 15 and 18. Students are divided into two classes: those who wish to continue their studies beyond the present school and become full-fledged engineers, and those who are going to become skilled workers only.

Allied to the school is a profit-sharing bank that finances the purchasing of materials to be used in the manufacturing activities of the institution. When the products are sold the bank deducts its loan, pays a small percentage to the teachers, who receive in addition salaries from the Government, pays 20 per cent to the pupils themselves and places to the credit of the same pupils the remainder to accumulate in the bank until the end of their four-year term, when it will be returned to them as a provision for beginning work or continuing their studies. It is interesting to note that everything used by the school such as beds, dishes, etc., is manufactured by the students themselves.

Rentals Pay for Homes

Among the several residential districts in the city much variety of design has been employed in the construction of the dwellings. Rentals range from $10 to $45 a month and the interest and care of the renter are obtained when he knows that his rent is applied to pay for the cost of construction and that, when this is met, the house will be his own. The houses are well built of brick with a stucco finish and there is good red tiling on the roofs. The houses are thoroughly finished even to the trees and gardens surrounding them.

Every effort has been made toward the happiness of the inhabitants. Besides the school system, there have been provided: two churches, one finished, the other in project and both of different demoninations; a theater seating 1200, now under construction; two club houses, one an industrial club, the other housing a branch of the Masonic order; a bank; stores; post office; railway station on an electric line that provides 15-minute service for the 30-minute run to Havana; and many other smaller features. The city has been carefully zoned; it is equipped with electricity and soon to be with gas, and there is an abundance of water.

The city is one of the outstanding achievements of an administration that is endeavoring to bring enlightenment to a people that have emerged in 30 years from a feudal state to one that gives promise of being in time as modern as it was once medieval.

HAVANA PALACE TO SERVE CAUSE OF WORLD LAW

Will House Academy and Institute—Advance Study Will Be Offered

By MARJORIE SHULER
SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—At the crossroads of the three civilizations of South, Central and North America, in Havana, Cuba, a new palace of justice has been built, which is to be opened this month as the headquarters of the Academy of International Law and of the American Institute of International Law, according to a statement by Dr. James Brown Scott, secretary of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and president of the American Institute of International Law.

Dr. Scott has prepared a report on the opening of the academy and a history of its founding, in which he explains its purpose as "not merely the exposition of international law and the diffusion of its ethics, but a bringing together of the old and new worlds in close and intimate collaboration for good understanding, which will inevitably result in better international relations."

According to Dr. Scott the academy "will not compete with the universities of America or Europe, but its purposes and practices would be to discuss the questions and problems of international law and of international relations where the universities of the old and new worlds leave off, and to offer advanced courses and training which are not to be had in any institution of learning of the present day.

"The most important purpose of the academy will be to bring the internationalists of the two worlds together. This can be done by inviting those who have given courses at the Hague Academy of International Law to deliver courses at the Havana academy. I would suggest that the members of the Institute of International Law should also be invited to lecture before the Havana academy."

In addition to the courses of instruction which the academy will offer without reference to nationality either of students or professors, the palace will house the office of the secretary of the American Institute of International Law, and it will serve triennially as the meeting place of the board of governors of the institute. A library of public and private international law is being installed and in recognition of the services of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace its Latin-American headquarters will be established there.

There, too, will be an important meeting of the academy in February, 1930, in connection with the 200th anniversary of the foundation of the University of Havana.

In describing the events leading up to the founding of the academy Dr. Scott said, "The American Institute of International Law dates from 1912 when five publicists from each of the 21 American republics were selected to form an American Institute of International Law. A national society was formed in each of the republics and affiliated with the institute, the first meeting of which was in Washington in December, 1915. The academy was directly created by the governing board of the institute at its recent session in Havana, but its creation was due to the support which the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace has given to the American Institute."

Ex-Hungarians Take Oath to Rumania

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUCHAREST—It is announced from Cluj, center of Hungarian culture in Transylvania, that at the Prefecture during recent days 250 ex-Hungarian State employees have taken the oath of allegiance to the Rumanian Government and thus qualifying for places on the pension list in accordance with what is known as the Boila law.

It will be recalled that when Rumania came into possession of the Ardeal, or all that territory which formerly made up a part of Hungary, there arose the very difficult problem of providing for especially those retired Hungarian State employees who found themselves under the Rumanian flag.

Patriotic sentiment, encouraged by a good part of the press, kept many from taking the oath 10 years ago, and this group in many cases have had to endure unusual hardships. The generosity of the present Government again opened wide the doors, and the result is that the number applying for recognition is surprisingly large.

It has been reported that the grand total of such employees for the entire Ardeal should not pass the number of 3300, but judging from applications received up to the present some have dared place the final figure at 5000.

CUBA LINES UP FOR INCREASE IN TOURIST TRADE

Adds Weight to Southern States Publicity for Atlantic Coast Road

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HAVANA, Cuba—The Cuban National Tourist Commission has lined itself up beside Florida and other Atlantic coastal states in an international publicity campaign designed to promote greater automobile traffic over the Atlantic Coastal Highway, which connects Canada, the United States and Cuba with an unbroken line of hard-surfaced roads and ferry service.

Cuba's indorsement takes the form of financial assistance promised by Dr. Carlos Manuel de la Cruz, president of the commission, pledged at a meeting here of the Atlantic Coastal Highway Association, the Tourist Commission and the Automobile Club of Havana.

The pledge of Dr. Carlos Miguel de Cespedes, Cuban Secretary of Public Works, to extend the highway to a point near Cape Antonio, on the tip of Cuba which noses into the neighborhood of Yucatan, over the National Central Highway of Cuba which is now being built, brings the dream of the Atlantic Coastal Commission of a Canada-to-South American highway nearer to realization. The Cuban link, that from Florida to Panama by means of two ferries, was the last to be provided for.

Cuba joins the road builders with the promise of assistance in rounding up the budget of $125,000 for publicity, all of which will be used in newspaper advertising and publicity tending to attract people to travel from Canada to South America by way of Cuba's new central highway. The National Highway of Cuba will ultimately reach from end to end of the island, and already a long stretch of it from Havana has been completed.

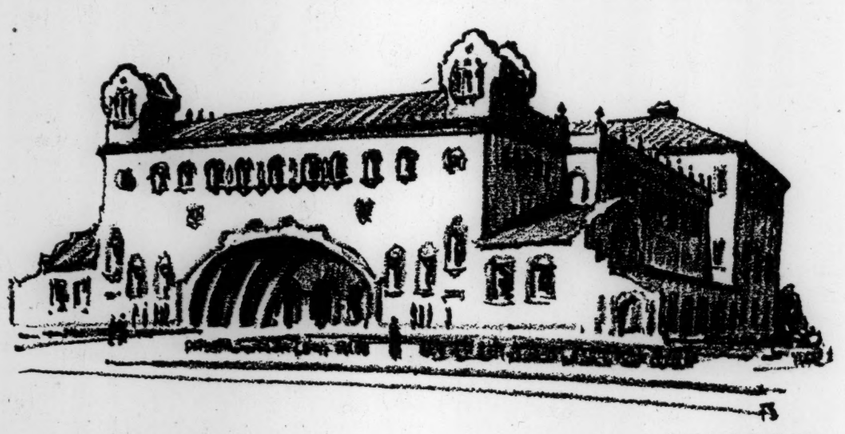
DANISH UNIONS HELP EDUCATE UNEMPLOYED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COPENHAGEN — The Danish Unions of Young People and the Enlightenment Union of the Workmen have issued a joint appeal to the unemployed, urging them at these times to attend the high schools for one or several months.

The cost per individual for board and lodging is about $20 per month, with small additional charges for light, heating, etc. Assistance to visit the high schools can be obtained from the unemployment fund, and further financial assistance can be obtained by applying to the school in question.

Cuba's Model City, 'General Machado,' Stresses Education



Drawn by F. W. Saunders

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PLEA MADE TO KEEP ARRAN'S NATIVE CHARM

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

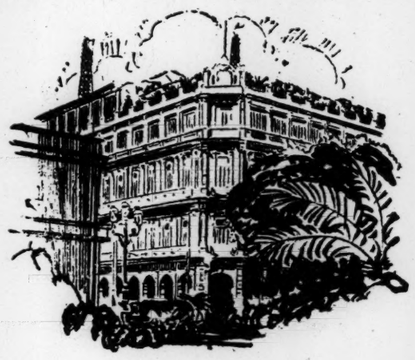
GLASGOW—Presiding over the recent annual reunion of the Natives of Arran in Glasgow E. Rosslyn Mitchell, member of Parliament, put forward a strong plea for the preservation of the amenities of the Island of Arran. Describing the manifold beauties of the island at every season of the year, and the magnificent colorings it assumed, Mr. Mitchell said that in whatever garb Arran appeared, it was a sight the like of which all the world could not provide for yearning eyes.

Expressing the hope that "those who had the island for their home would keep it for themselves," Mr. Mitchell also hoped they would keep the doors open for those who were technically visitors, but who felt more at home there than in the great cities in which destiny had set their lives

CUBAN HOTELS AND TRAVEL

Havana's Outstanding Hotel

HOTEL PLAZA



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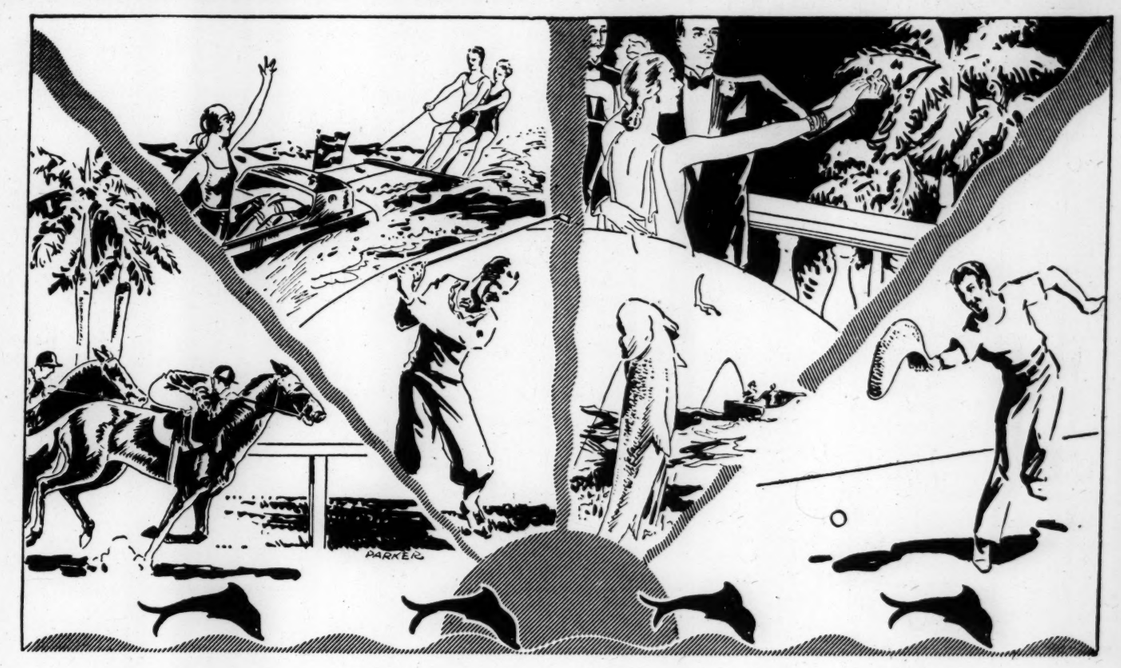

THE TIME OF YOUR LIFE THIS WINTER IN THE TROPICS' DELIGHTFUL SUNSHINE

HAVANA

SMARTEST CITY IN AMERICA

If you've been accustomed to wintering in Europe you'll find you've sacrificed none of the glamour by deciding, this year, to visit Havana. The Riviera . . . Monte Carlo . . . Paris . . . Madrid . . . all find expression in Cuba's decidedly foreign, cosmopolitan, interesting, gay and sophisticated atmosphere. Yet Cuba is only two hours from Miami by air . . . overnight by train and steamship, or two nights out from New York. If you've always spent the winter in the United States, then here is a new and broadening experience that you'll never forget! Something new to do every minute of the day and evening! Much to see and study in the native architecture, music, art and customs. New delight and comfort in Cuba's perpetual sunshine, with the added safety of knowing that you can keep constantly and economically in touch with your business, if necessary, by telephone or return quickly if the need should arise. Every conceivable sport and pastime is provided for. Here is the logical vacation for this day of changing business conditions and quick moves in industry. It is the sensible solution to the problem of gaining all the benefits of a warm southern winter, foreign atmosphere and complete recreation without the penalty of being too far from home or incurring excessive expense.

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For information, any travel bureau, any railroad, steamship or airplane passenger office, any Cuban consulate or the Cuban National Tourist Commission, Havana.

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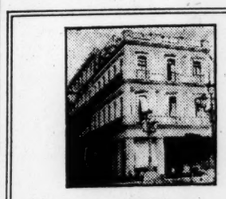

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The Dialer's Guide

Features are followed by name of sponsors and network used in parentheses. "CBS" is Columbia Broadcasting System. "WJZ Chain," "WEAF Chain," "Chicago Studio" and "Pacific" are the four general networks of the National Broadcasting Company. These designations are followed by "transcontinental" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. If only single station is used, its call letters will be given. All time specified is eastern standard except Pacific and Chicago Studio network features, which are given in their respective times. All time is p. m. unless otherwise stated.

FOR WEDNESDAY, JAN. 1

College Football

University of Southern California-University of Pittsburgh (WEAF and VCBS Chains transcontinental). The great post-season classic which climaxes the Tournament of Roses at Pasadena, Calif., gloriously described by Graham McNamee, who will tell about the Parade of Roses and the Battle of Flowers which precedes and, seated in the famous Rose Bowl will say, "Excuse me folks while I take my coat off, it's awfully hot here." 4:30.

"East" vs. "West" (CBS transcontinental). An all-star eleven picked from eastern colleges, pitted against an all-star eleven from western colleges, diplomatically reported by "Ted" Husing, Columbia's eastern ace and "Ernie" Smith, western sports announcer, from the Kezar Stadium, San Francisco. 4:45.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

"Captain Applejack" (WJZ Chain transcontinental). How the pirate strain finally comes out in the rather uneventful Cornwall life of Ambrose Applejohn. Radio Guild matinee production. 4.

"Amos 'n' Andy" (Pepsodent—WJZ Chain). 7. NBC, Chicago and Pacific. 10:30, C. S. T.

"Salute" (Westinghouse—WJZ Chain transcontinental). A great electrical company's tribute to its complementary industries. Broadway players of note, mixed chorus and concert orchestra all under the direction of Cesare Sodero, NBC opera maestro. 7:30.

"Forty Fathom Trawlers" (Bay State—CBS). A fishing trawler's New Year's celebration with an inner story, drawn from governmental records, of a Coast Guard feat done under extreme stress. 8:30.

Hank Simmons' Show Boat (CBS. An adaption of Owen Davis's "Through the Breakers," a four-act "thriller," locale on the coast of Kent, England. 11.

"Road to Romance" (Associated Oil—NBC Pacific). Drama around one of the company's filling stations. 8.

Grace Sanderson Michle Miniature Biography (KGO, KECA, KOA). Alfred de Vigny, French poet. French music. 9:30.

Rhythmic Music

Smith Ballew and his orchestra (WEAF Chain). Dinner dance program. 7:30

Chauncy Parsons, tenor; Owen Brothers, vocal duo; Harry Kogen, conductor (Northwestern — WJZ Chain). Three familiar ballads by Mr. Parsons; two vocal absurdities by the duo; picture music by orchestra. 8.

Ben Selvin and his orchestra (Kolster—CBS transcontinental). Some new and old show music, new picture music. 10.

Welcome Lewis, contralto; Billy Hilpot, tenor; "7-11's" (WJZ Chain). The soloist prefers show music selections. 10:30.

Phil Spitalny's Pennsylvania Music (WEAF Chain). Including CKGW. 11:30.

Cotton Blossom Minstrels (NBC Pacific). Regular minstrel banter with popular music by orchestra and soloists. 10.15.

Laughner-Harris Hotel St. Francis Orchestra (KGO, KHQ, KOMO). 11.

Characteristic Music

"El Tango Romantico" (WJZ Chain). Dolores Cassinelli, soprano, and a tango orchestra, directed by Frank Vagnoni, in a program of that form of music which is produced by Latins in the same volume as American fox-trots. 9.

"Neapolitan Nights" (WJZ Chain). Italian vocalists and instrumentalists join in producing a typical Italian program. 10.

"In a Russian Village" (CBS). Vocal soloist, male quartet, and balalaika orchestra in some unusual Russian music as "Chatterbox," "Curl, Curl, Cabbage," "Birch Tree Taper" and "Across the River Grow the Hopes." 10:30.

"The Hill Billy Boys" (KGO, KHQ, KECA). Fifteen minutes of the peculiar ballads of the hill folk. 8:45.

Vocal and Instrumental

"Happy New Year from Columbia" (CBS transcontinental and short wave). Eight of the foreign musical groups of the Columbia system will play, while Dr. Thatcher Clark, linguist extraordinary, will greet 13 countries each in its own language. 10 a. m.

Kenyon Congdon, baritone; Columbia Symphony Orchestra (CBS). Aria from Massenet's opera, "The King of Lahore." Familiar works by orchestra. 4.

Beatrice Belkin, soprano; Erno Rapee, conductor (Vacuum Oil—WEAF Chain). Five selections which have enjoyed a tremendous popularity—"Second Hungarian Rhapsody," "The Swan," "The Carnival of Venice," to be sung by the soloist, "The Ride of the Valkyries" and "Auld Lang Syne." 8.

Grand Opera Concert (CBS). Columbia's opera group and orchestra featuring Nino Martini, tenor. 8.

Happy Wonder Bakers (Continental—WEAF Chain). Old-time songs and excerpts from bygone musical comedies. 8:30.

"Foresters" (Sylvania — WJZ Chain). Herbert, Gershwin, Foster, Bond and like strain. Male quartet and orchestra. 8:30.

Olive Palmer, soprano; Paul Oliver, tenor; Elizabeth Lennox, contralto; The Revelers; Gustave Haenschen, conductor (Palmolive—WEAF Chain transcontinental). Excerpts from "Dearest Enemy," "Mlle. Modiste," "Firefly," "Heads Up" and "Funny Face." Ballads as "Kashmiri Song," Rachmaninoff's "Prelude," "Land of the Sky Blue Water" and "A Cottage for Sale." Picture music. 9:30.

Lew White Frolickers (WEAF Chain). A special all-soloist instrumental group gathered around the organ console in Lew White's organ studio. 11.

Bernhard Levitow's Commodore Ensemble (CBS). Major works arranged for small instrumental group. 7:30.

Slumber Music (WJZ Chain). Nicolai, Gounod and Americans MacDowell, Hosmer, Herbert, Goldmark and Cadman. 11.

Vocal Ensemble

Columbia Male Chorus (CBS). 9.

Financial Advice

"Old Counsellor"; Chicago Little Symphony Orchestra (Halsey Stuart—WEAF Chain transcontinental). Well-known concert works and "Drink to Me Only With Thine Eyes," for string quartet. 9.

Talks

"Women of 1930" (WJZ Chain transcontinental). Mrs. Florence Kahn, Congresswoman from California, in National Woman's Party period. 5.

Floyd Gibbons, "Headline Hunter" (WEAF Chain). Newspaper stories. 10:30.

Restriction Planned on Grade Crossings

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

SAN FRANCISCO—After making a comprehensive study of the grade crossing problem in California, Joseph G. Hunter, transportation engineer of the State Railroad Commission, has submitted these three recommendations:

Continued restriction in the construction of new crossings and the closing of all existing crossings which can reasonably be closed.

Construction of grade separations at the more important crossings.

Protection, by means of adequate and uniform signals, at crossings where conditions justify their installation, coupled with education of the motorist to the meaning of warnings, and enforcement of obedience to such warnings.

There are 15,166 railroad crossings in California, the report shows.

The Listener Speaks

A NEW plan of opera presentation for radio audiences was introduced in the Radio-victor presentation of "Aïda" on Thursday evening at 10 o'clock. The result was excellent in every respect as far as entertainment values go, although conservative lovers of full-length operas in their original languages might not appreciate an innovation of this kind.

Taking the cue from Pedro De Cordoba in the new Westinghouse Salute radiocasts, John S. Young acted as an interpretive announcer throughout this 60-minute period. The success of the Westinghouse programs made it seem likely that their technique would soon be introduced in modified form into other hours. Evidently one of the first to feel this influence is the Radio-victor period.

The whole production was under the capable direction of Nathaniel Shilkret, who is much better at this kind of thing than at directing modified jazz bands, which he also does on occasion. The orchestra which provides the musical background as well as the accompaniment for the Metropolitan Opera singers, who offered many of the best known arias, was directed by Rosario Bourdon.

The principal vocal artists were Elizabeth Rethberg, soprano, as Aïda, Marion Telva, contralto, as Amneris and Giacomo Lauri-Volpi, tenor, as Rhadames. There was also a large chorus.

The settings and the influences which were brought to bear upon characters in the tragedy were described by John S. Young but the dramatic moments of the action were presented in ordinary spoken English by a cast of first-class legitimate actors. The descriptions, dialogue and actual excerpts from the opera were skilfully woven together into a satisfactorily unified effect.

The finest music from the opera was beautifully sung and played and was made far more significant for the average listener by the easy grasp of the circumstances and emotions with which it dealt, a grasp which was made possible by the spoken words.

Operas in the "concert version" are not highly satisfactory entertainments in themselves but they are probably the best means yet devised of preparing to enjoy the original complete productions. The others which are to be dealt with in this series should be appreciated by a very large radio audience. D. M.

New York City Plans Better Sanitation

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—An appropriation of $22,232,620 has been asked of the Board of Estimate by Dr. William Schroeder Jr., chairman of the Sanitation Commission, for construction during 1930 of 19 incinerators and nine garages in the various boroughs to facilitate methods of disposing of garbage and litter in New York City.

Dr. Schroeder's program would obviate the present practice of dumping refuse into the ocean, which is the cause of a long-standing dispute between this city and New Jersey, in which hearings are now being conducted before a special master appointed by the United States Supreme Court.

The commission already has about $8,500,000 available for its new equipment, but the intensive program outlined calls for a $30,000,000 total. Present disposal plants, Dr. Schroeder said, will be operated 20 hours a day, instead of part time, and garbage wagons will be used 16 hours instead of eight hours daily. To these, Dr. Schroeder proposes to add a number of covered garbage wagons. An educational campaign will be conducted in connection with the new plan.

New York Theaters

"It Never Rains"

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Now playing at the Eltinge Theater is "It Never Rains," a new comedy by Aurania Rouverol, author of "Skidding," which ran for many months in New York last season. Her new comedy is a bright and happy story of youth in California, the troubles of undergraduates which are so serious to them and so amusing to their elders; complicated by the difficulties that arise when an eastern, Walter Donovan, makes an impulsive investment in a real estate proposition at the urging of Henry Rogers, a small operator in whom hope always triumphs over experience.

The Rogers boy, Jimmy, becomes interested at first sight in the Donovans' daughter, Dorothy, though he had not hitherto cared for girls. In general, the whole family becomes comically upset by one or another condition that may be set down as "unusual," and to complete the surprises there comes a first rate downpour in that climate, at the very time of year when "it never rains."

The play is agreeably deceptive in its simplicity and lack of theatricalism, and the result is altogether captivating in its naturalism and charm. Jack Bennett and Ann Dere are always in the picture as the Californians who are steadily confident that a fortune is just around the corner for them, and Phil Kelley and Fay Courteney are equally likable in their feeling that somehow the land of promise will make good for them. Certainly the audience is glad that it finally does. In Sidney Fox as Dorothy and Carl J. Julius as Jimmie, New York is enjoying as clever a pair of juveniles as have come to town since Paul Kelley and his wife first acted Tarkington's "Seventeen."

Stage Notes

Tony Sarg's marionette version of "Rip Van Winkle" is being played matinées, except Tuesdays, at the Assembly Theater to large audiences of delighted children. Rip's cow and dog provide diversions such as the stage play never was able to offer, and the whole play is filled with that mixture of humor and fantasy that is always so effective with juvenile audiences.

Albert Carroll, impersonator, and Fred Keating, illusionist, are providing a joint entertainment at the Forty-ninth Street Theater that is altogether satisfactory to audiences who have a special taste for this style of amusement. Mr. Keating also acts as master of ceremonies. Mr. Carroll has several new portraits to offer, with numbers that have been popular in revues.

The Jolson Theater Musical Comedy Company is reviving Victor Herbert's "Babes in Toyland" for the holiday season, with the result that the youngsters have one of the too rare opportunities open to them today to see an entertainment compounded of good light music and hearty fun, bringing in many figures from "Mother Goose." Barry Lupino, acrobatic comedian, is one of the chief funmakers, and Leotable Lane is a sprightly Contrary Mary.

ROAD FUND ALLOTTED FOR NATIONAL FORESTS

WASHINGTON (AP)—Apportionment of the $4,500,000 fund authorized by Congress for construction in 1931 of roads in and adjacent to national forests has been announced by Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture.

The law requires that the money be apportioned to states having national forests according to the percentage of national park area and according to percentage value of the national parks in comparison to total government land in all national forests. The money as divided includes Maine, $1364, and New Hampshire, $21,397.

STUDENTS PREPARING FOR ROME CONTESTS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK — The American Academy in Rome announces annual competitions for fellowships in architecture, landscape architecture, musical composition, painting, sculpture, and classical studies, which provide $1500 a year with an allowance of $500 for transportation to and from Rome. One hundred and fifty dollars extra is provided in the fine art fellowships for materials and incidental expenses. The total estimated value of each fellowship is nearly $2500 a year in that residence and studio at Rome are included in the awards.

The awards in the fine arts provide for a three-year course in Rome, while the classical studies call for two years. Entries for the competitions will be received in the fine arts until March 1 and in the classical studies until Feb. 1. Circular of information and application blanks may be obtained by addressing Roscoe Guernsey, executive secretary, American Academy in Rome, 101 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.

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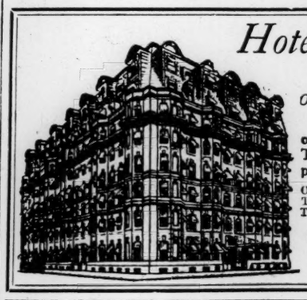

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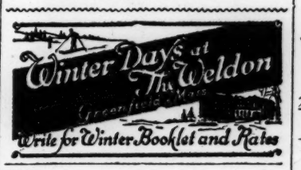

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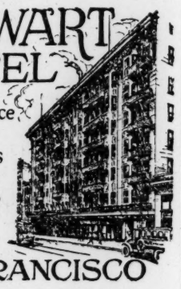

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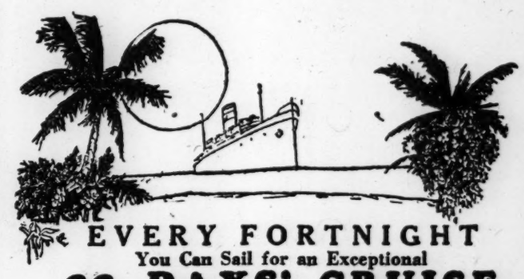

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STOCK MARKET WEAKENS AFTER EARLY ADVANCE

Volume Increases—Trading Largely Professional—Money Is Firmer

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NEW YORK—Having maintained recovery for two days in succession, the market on Friday tired somewhat, and after substantial gains in nearly all parts of the list in the first three hours of trading with increased volume, stocks weakened moderately in the later dealings. Volume increased on the early rise, but fell off sharply on the afternoon reaction, the total being not greatly in excess of 3,000,000 shares.

Short covering probably was the principal spur to the market activity, but the desire of the bears to retreat lessened with the rise in prices. At the same time, the rally brought some renewal of selling, which had dried up on the recent decline. Price movements continued to reflect mainly professional operations.

Bonds were unexciting. Wheat reacted from the recent sharp advance, and cotton was narrow and a shade easier.

Week-end reviews of business throw no powerful light on the situation, but they insist that the usual annual inventories are disclosing small stocks of goods on hand. That fact is made the basis for the hope that replenishment demand must make itself felt early in the year and that prices will thereby receive support.

So far as production in the basic industries is concerned, activity always is slack in the last week of the year and doubtless it is unusually so at this time. Still, as the situation is summed up by Dun's review, "following a severe financial upset, business is showing a lack of serious unsettlement that is gratifying and reassuring."

Call Money Frm

Call money renewed at 6 per cent and was fairly firm at that figure, but the higher rate had no appreciable effect on market activity. The temporary nature of firm money is generally recognized.

Few good stocks yield enough to carry themselves on 6 per cent money, but a great many of them pay their way on 4½ per cent charges. However, taking into consideration the usual brokerage house "service charge" on debit balances, money is not yet cheap enough or yields are not high enough to let the margin trader off scot free.

Eventually, the heavy gold exports may have a tightening effect on money, narrowing as they do the credit base. No tightening effect will be noticeable, so long as the Federal Reserve banks continue to put credit into the market, or so long as the contraction in demand for loans on securities and for commercial purposes continues.

When a turn in credit demand comes it may well be that rising money rates will set in motion a return flow of gold from Europe and restore the position here, which perhaps was stronger than it needed to be anyhow.

Gold Exports Heavy

Gold exports this week are particularly heavy, and 11 millions of additional earmarked gold, was reported. Most of the metal is now going to France. Shipments reported for the last week total about 16 millions, and presumably the earmarked gold also was for French account.

Meanwhile 12 millions or so will leave in the next day or two. It is quite probable that the Bank of France, although reporting large gains in gold reserve, is not removing balances from New York. Rather private funds are returning to Paris, and the premium of the franc over the dollar makes this shipment of gold profitable for the commercial bank. This view finds support in the current statements of the Bank of France and the reserve banks.

Foreign exchanges settled down a bit and premiums on sterling and francs were somewhat less than yesterday. The only feature was extreme weakness in Spanish currency, attributed to government operations incident to use of funds raised internally for retirement of foreign credits.

Brokers' Loans Drop

The drop of $58,000,000 in brokers' loans was about expected. A larger decrease was indicated by the heaviness in prices, but the part played by short selling accounts for the comparative smallness of the decline. The loan total is now the smallest in over three years, and is down more than 50 per cent from the peak shown Oct. 2.

Never since the Federal Reserve Board began its weekly publication of brokers' loans several years ago has there been so long a period of decline. With two interruptions the 22 weeks since then have shown declines. Following the 1926 break in price loans went off for five or six weeks.

Whatever may be the case with regard to bank loans on securities in other parts of the country, Wall Street's loans have been thoroughly deflated. Details of the account show a further shifting of loans from corporations and out-of-town banks to banks in this district. Loans for "others" now total $1,767,000,000, compared with $2,322,000,000 a year ago. Such loans are still some $200,000,000 larger than the combined bank loans.

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by H. Hentz & Co., New York and Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
Jan.	17.35	17.25	17.14	17.18	17.18
Mar.	17.46	17.54	17.44	17.46	17.44
May	17.73	17.77	17.67	17.69	17.70
July	17.94	17.98	17.87	17.88	17.93
Oct.	17.95	17.99	17.87	17.89	17.94

New Orleans Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last
Jan.		17.06	17.20	17.06	17.10
Mar.		17.36	17.47	17.36	17.38
May		17.61	17.72	17.61	17.63

Chicago Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last
Jan.	17.72	17.30	17.12	17.20	17.00
Mar.	17.49	17.60	17.47	17.49	17.35
May	17.75	17.85	17.72	17.72	17.55

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
Oct.	9.45	9.48	9.44	9.47	...
Jan.	9.16	9.21	9.15	9.19	9.11
Mar.	9.29	9.35	9.29	9.32	9.25
May	9.40	9.44	9.39	9.42	9.35
July	9.46	9.49	9.46	9.48	9.41

Spots 9.51 up 6 points. Tone at close steady. Sales (British) 3000; (American) 2000.

CHICAGO BOARD

Wheat

	Open	High	Low	Close
Dec.	1.25	1.25¼	1.24½	1.25
Mar.	1.30½	1.30⅞	1.30	1.30⅝
May	1.34⅛	1.34⅜	1.33⅞	1.34⅜

Corn

Dec.	.91¼	.91¾	.90⅞	.90⅞
Mar.	.93½	.93⅝	.93⅛	.93¼
May	.95⅝	.96⅛	.95⅞	.95¾

Oats

Dec.	.47¼	.47⅛	.46⅞	.47
Mar.	.48½	.48½	.48¼	.48⅜
May	.49⅝	.49⅝	.49⅜	.49½

Lard

Jan.	10.15	10.17	10.15	10.15
...	9.90	9.95	9.90	9.90

FRIDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1929 High	1929 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Dec. 27	Last Dec. 26
123½	100½	7	Ab & S pf	60	102	102	102	..
84	20	6	Adams Ex	5800	27¼	25	26¼	25⅞
35⅞	19	2	Adams M	400	21¾	21¼	21¾	..
104⅞	7	..	Adv-Rum	300	13	12½	12½	13
18	⅜	..	Ahumada	2700	½	⅜	⅜	½
223⅜	77	2	‡Air Reduc	6400	121¾	118	118	117½
487⅛	197⅛	2½	Airway El	300	194½	191½	194½	197⅝
11¼	1⅝	..	Ajax Rub	3000	1⅝	1	1⅛	1⅝
10¼	4¼	..	Alaska Jun	1500	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	7¼
56½	17	..	Alleghany	11100	24⅞	23⅞	23⅞	24
118⅝	90	5½	Allegh pf	200	96¼	95⅞	96⅛	95½
354¾	197	6	Allied Chem	600	259½	257½	257½	253
125	118⅜	7	Allied Ch pf	100	121	121	121	..
75½	35⅜	7	Allis-Chal	3200	51	47	49⅜	50
36¾	23	..	Alpha P C	200	31¼	31⅛	31¾	..
11⅞	2	..	Amal Lea	100	2½	2½	2½	..
73	20	..	Amal Lea pf	200	20⅛	20	20	20⅛
42⅝	17½	2	Amerada	2300	18⅜	18	18	18⅞
23⅜	4	..	Am Ag Ch	100	6⅜	6¾	6¾	6⅜
73⅜	18	..	Am Ag Ch pf	1100	29½	28	28	29
157	65	2f	Am Bk Note	900	79¼	77	78	78½
65⅜	57	3	Am Bk N pf	30	63	63	63	..
76½	27	..	Am Bosch	200	41¾	40¼	40½	40⅝
52	40½	2.40	Am Brake	100	46½	46½	46½	..
54⅝	41⅝	..	Am Br Bov	1500	9	8¼	8½	8⅞
104	45¾	..	Am Br Bv pf	10	57¼	57¼	57¼	..
181½	86	4	Am Can	27800	117½	114½	114½	114⅝
106½	75	6	Am Car & F	1100	82	78¼	78¼	78½
95⅜	70¼	7	Am Chain pf	100	73	73	73	74¼
51⅞	27	2f	Am Chicle	1200	38½	37	37	36½
81⅝	27	..	Am Comm Alc	600	30	29½	29½	29½
55	20	1.60§	Am Con Til	200	24½	24½	24½	24⅝
47⅜	18¾	2	Am En Til	200	24½	24½	24½	24⅝
38½	23	..	Am European	500	34	32¼	32½	31½
199¼	50	..	Am & FPw	45400	85½	85¼	85⅝	85¼
42	17½	1	Am Hawaii	100	18	18	18	18¼
10	3½	6¾	Am Hide	200	4	3½	4	..
52¼	23¼	..	Am Hide pf	200	30¼	30¼	30¼	..
54	20	3	Am Ice	700	39½	38⅝	38⅞	39
96⅝	29½	2f	Am Int Corp	2500	38½	36¼	36¼	36¾
87⅜	23	..	Am La Fr	500	2½	2½	2½	..
75	27½	..	Am La Fr pf	10	35	35	35	..
136	90	8	Am Loco	500	100½	99	99	100
120	111¼	7	Am Loco pf	100	113½	113½	113⅛	112½
86	41	3	Am Metals	600	47¼	47	47¼	47
81⅜	31½	3	Am Nat Gas	40	70	70	70	66
98¼	58	7	Am Piano	200	1	⅞	⅞	1
13⅞	¾	..	Am Piano pf	520	6½	6¼	6¼	7
55	4	..	Am Pw&Lt	2800	78¾	76	77	75½
175⅝	64¼	1f	Am P & L p	100	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	101¼
104	92¼	6	Am P&L pf st	400	80½	79½	80½	..
84⅝	72⅜	5	Ab Radiant	5600	30¾	29¾	30	29⅞
55⅜	28	..	Am Repub	200	24½	24	24½	23⅝
64⅜	12½	..	Am Roll Mill	1300	82¼	78⅛	78⅛	79¼
144⅜	66	2f	Am R M rts	2200	⅝	⅜	½	½
47⅞	18	2	Am Seating	300	18½	18	18	18
7	⅞	..	Am Ship	200	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
150¼	62	4	Am Smelt	6300	73⅛	71⅝	72⅝	71⅞
138	123½	7	Am Smelt pf	200	134	134	134	..
75⅞	35⅜	3	Am Stl Fnd	1700	45¾	44½	44½	45⅝
114	110	7	Am Stl F pf	220	110⅝	110½	110⅝	..
85	40	2	Am Stores	600	45⅜	44	44	45
94⅝	56	..	Am Sugar	400	60⅜	59¾	60¼	60
327⅜	17	5	Am Tel&Cab	100	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝
310¼	193¼	9	Am Tel&T	7700	222	217	217½	218¼
112	105	7	Am Type pf	40	108	108	108	..
139	50	1f	Am Wat W	7000	89¾	84¼	85	85
107	97	6	Am Wat W 6	100	100	100	100	..
277⅜	57⅜	..	Am Wool	600	7½	6⅝	6¾	6½
58⅜	15½	..	Am Wool pf	400	19¾	18½	18⅝	19
49¼	7	..	Am Zinc	3300	8⅜	8	8⅝	8¼
111¼	49¾	..	Am Zinc pf	600	54	53½	54	..
89⅝	46	3	Ame Wire	200	47½	46	47½	..
140	67½	7	Anaconda	11700	74⅞	73¼	73¾	73¾
80	25	2.40	Anchor Cap	1000	37	37	37	37½
68⅜	30	3	Andes Cop	200	34⅜	34	34⅜	33
49½	18½	2	Arch Dan	200	24½	24	24	24⅜
95	75	7	Armour D pf	200	81¼	81	81	81
13⅜	5⅛	..	Arm Ill A	5600	5⅜	5½	5½	5⅝
10¼	2¾	..	Arm Ill B	900	3⅜	3⅜	3¼	3⅜
56	57	7	Arm Ill pf	400	62	61½	61½	..
407⅛	61	..	Arnold Cons	1800	6¾	6½	6¾	6⅝
307⅝	201¼	1½	Art Metals	100	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	..
58¾	34	4	Asso Apparl	400	36½	36	36⅛	36½
70⅝	25	2½	Asso Dry G	200	29½	29	29½	28¾
41¼	30¼	..	Asso DG 2pf	300	82¼	80¼	82¾	..
2985⅞	1953⅛	10	Atchison	300	223¾	222	222	223
209½	161	10	Atl Coast L	160	170	170	170	171
108⅜	75	4	Atl G&WI	700	73⅛	72½	72½	73⅝
47½	21⅞	..	Atl Refin	6500	38⅜	37⅝	37⅝	38
77⅞	30	1	‡Atl Refin	100	83	80¼	83	80
140	67	4	Atlas Pwd	800	70	68¾	68¾	..
11⅞	5	..	Atlas Tack	500	6¼	6⅜	6¼	..
134	120	..	Auburn Auto	1100	205½	198⅜	198⅜	201¼
42⅛	18	..	Austin N pf	200	22	19	22	19
65	49½	4.49	Aust Cred	500	56	54	55	55
35½	4	..	Auto Sales	400	5	4	5	6⅞
45⅞	13	3	Auto Sales pf	200	19	18	19	19
50	34	3	Auto Strop A	200	35	35	35	..
20	4⅞	..	Aviation	4300	5⅛	4⅞	5	5

—B—

66⅝	15	1⅜	Baldwin	6100	31½	30⅝	30⅞	30
125	109½	2	Baldwin pf	210	114½	113½	113½	112½
145⅛	105	6	Balt & O	2000	114½	115	115	115½
81	73	4	Balt & O pf	100	80	80	80	..
110½	93½	6½	Bamber pf	60	109½	107½	107½	107½
99⅝	53	3½	Bangor & A	900	66⅝	1f	65	63
333⅜	18	2	Barker Bros	50	17	17	17	16
29¼	2½	..	Barnet	200	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	..
49⅛	20	2	Barnsdall A	6000	24	23	23¾	23
32⅞	13¼	..	Beacon Oil	700	14⅞	13⅝	13⅝	14½
131	69	4	Beatrice	200	60	60	60	59½
101	45	..	Beechnut	200	5	4⅜	4⅜	5
17⅜	4⅝	..	Belding H	100	18	18	18	18¼
84⅞	75	4.14	Belg NR ppf	100	79¾	79¾	79¾	..
104⅜	25	2	Bendix	3400	34⅜	33⅜	33⅞	34
60⅞	25	3	Best & Co	900	32¾	31	31	32
140⅜	78¼	6	Beth Steel	8400	93⅜	91	91⅝	92
128	116⅝	7	Beth Steel pf	200	123	122¾	122⅞	122¾
118	70⅛	7	Blum'thal pf	20	80	80	80	..
136⅜	37	3f	Bohn Alum	2700	54⅞	52¼	52½	52¼
104	92¼	6	Bon Ami A	1500	71	70¼	70¼	70½
100½	53	3	Borden	3100	70	68½	69	69
86⅞	26	4	Borg Warner	2500	34	32¾	32½	33
15½	2½	..	Bot M A pf	300	3	2¾	2¾	3
63⅛	8⅜	..	Briggs&Strat	8800	16⅝	15⅜	15	15⅜
43½	17⅜	..	Brockway	600	17¾	16⅝	16⅝	17¾
73⅞	3	..	Brockway pf	10	7	7	7	..
145	72¼	7	Bkyn Man T	1000	64	63	64	63¾
81⅞	40	4	Bkyn Man pf	100	82½	82½	82½	..
92⅝	76½	6	Bkyn Man pf	100	82½	82½	82½	..
248½	99	5	Bkyn Un G	1100	137½	134	136½	132½
55½	16¼	3	Bruns Balke	3100	22	18⅜	21	18½
44¼	14⅞	..	Bruns Term	800	15⅝	15	15½	15
42⅜	14	1	Bucyrus	600	23⅞	22⅛	22⅛	24
50	26½	2½	Bucy cv pf	100	35	34½	34⅝	34⅞
22⅞	8⅛	..	Budd Mfg Co	100	10	10	10	9⅜
12½	8	..	Budd Wheel	300	9½	8½	8⅝	9
54¾	25	1.60	Bullard	700	30⅝	30½	30½	..
34	21¼	..	Bulova Watch	500	28⅜	28⅛	28⅛	28
96⅞	29	3f	Burroughs	3200	44¼	42⅞	42⅞	43⅜
89¼	14¼	2f	Bush Term	300	35¼	34	34	33
118½	105⅜	7	Bush Bldg pf	10	110	110	110	..
9½	2	..	Butte Cop	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3
12⅜	4¾	2	Butte & Sup	200	4¾	4¾	4¾	4⅝
44	18	..	Butterick	1900	18⅜	18	18	18½
192⅞	50	..	Byers	5300	87⅜	84⅜	84⅝	84¼
121¼	105	7	Byers pf	1	0 109	109	109	..
47⅛	20	1	By-Prod C	100	24¾	23	23	24

—C—

84⅞	63¼	4	Calif Pack	200	67⅞	66⅜	67⅞	67⅝
4	1	..	Callahan	1000	1	1	1	1
136¾	73½	..	Calu & Ariz	700	85	84	84	84⅞
61⅞	25	4½	Calu & Hecla	900	29¼	28⅝	28¾	29⅜
49½	19½	2	Campbell	200	20	20	20	20
98⅜	45	4	Canada Dry	2400	64⅞	63	63	65
265⅞	185	10	Can Pac	600	189⅜	187½	187½	188
48⅜	28⅛	2.80	Cannon Mills	600	29⅞	29	29	29
65⅛	17	..	Capital A Co	300	20½	19	20½	18½
101½	90½	5	Caro C&O st	20	96¾	96¾	96¾	..
61	50¾	..	Caterpillar Tr	100	53½	53	53	53¾
467	130	6	Case Thresh	2000	201	195	195	194½
42⅛	6¼	..	Cav-Dobbs	1700	7	6¾	7	6¾
105½	60	6½	Cav-Dobbs pf	10	60	60	60	..
79⅜	31	3	Celotex	100	36	35¾	35¾	35
48⅜	21	2	Cen Aguirre	2100	23½	23⅜	23⅜	23½
59⅜	27⅛	2	Cen Alloy	7300	32	31½	31⅞	31⅜
124	105⅜	7	Cen Alloy pf	10	108	108	108	..
20½	3	..	Century Rib	400	3¼	3¼	3¼	3½
120	52¼	6	Cerro de P	4500	65½	63	63⅜	63¼
32	11	..	Cert-Teed	1600	14	11⅞	12⅛	11¼
39⅛	8	..	Checker Cab	700	8⅜	8	8⅜	8¼
92	42⅛	3	Ches Corp	600	63½	62	62¾	63
278¾	160	10	Ches & Ohio	400	203	200½	200½	201⅝
43⅛	4	..	Chi & Alton	300	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	..
66⅞	36¾	..	Chi & E I pf	200	37	37	37	36¾
23⅞	7	..	Chi Gt West	1000	14½	14⅛	14⅛	14½
62⅜	17½	..	Chi Gt W pf	200	37¼	38	38	38
44⅞	16	..	Chi M&SP	2400	25¾	24¼	24⅞	24
68⅜	28½	..	Chi M&SP pf	4900	43⅞	42	42	42¾
103⅜	75	4	Chi & NW	1700	85	84¼	84¼	84½
47½	21⅞	..	Chi Pneu	300	25	24½	24½	23½
142½	101	7	Chi RI	500	113⅝	113⅜	113⅝	113½
103¾	74⅞	6	Chi RI 6%	100	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	..
36	21⅞	3	Chi Yel Cab	20	27	26	26	..
50	25½	3	Chick Cot O	100	25	25	25	25½
75⅞	44¾	2.40	Childs	1100	61½	60¾	60¾	60¾
133	26	3	Chrysler	39800	31¾	35¼	36	36½
62⅜	39⅞	3.60	City Ice	100	43	42½	42½	43
105¾	96	6½	City Ice pf	60	98⅞	98	98⅞	..
27	7¼	..	City Stores	7300	10⅞	10	10⅝	10¼
61⅞	25	..	Clark Equip	600	36	36	36	37
72⅜	34½	5	Cluett Phdy	100	35	35	35	36
119	93¼	7	Cluett P pf	30	91	90½	91	93½
154½	101	4	Coca Cola	500	133	131¾	131¾	130¾
72¼	10	..	Collins&A	2900	16½	15½	15½	15½
103½	65	7	Collins&A pf	400	73	72	72	72
78½	27¾	..	Colo F&I	500	36⅛	34¾	35¼	36½
96½	86	5	Col Gas pf B	100	91	90	91	..
140	52	2	Col Gas	15400	72	69½	70¼	69
344	105	4¶	Col Carbon	2800	174¼	167½	169	167¾
105⅜	⅜	..	Col Carb rts	800	·27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	31⅜
88¾	16⅛	.87	Col Graph	21200	28⅞	27⅛	27⅝	27⅝
62⅝	18	2	Com Cred	2000	23⅜	22¼	23½	22¾
105¾	70	6½	Com Cr lpf	40	76½	76	76	..
79	28⅛	4¶	Com Inv Tr	2400	39¼	38¾	39	37¾
69½	10	..	Com Inv war	1200	10⅝	10½	10½	10⅝
51⅝	28	3	Com Cred A	400	31¾	31	31	31⅜
63	20⅛	8	Com Sol	1850	30½	28⅝	29¼	29
246	105	3	Comwlth Pw	200	115¼	110	115¼	105
24⅜	10	5a	Cmwlth&S	29600	13	12½	12¾	12¾
53¾	11	..	Congoleum	2900	14⅝	13½	13¾	13¾
25⅜	10	2	Con Film	100	16	16	16	15¾
20⅜	15¼	2	*Con Film pf	700	19½	19¼	19½	19⅝
183¼	80¼	4	Con Gas	20000	97¼	95¼	95¾	94¼
100½	92½	5	Con Gas pf	100	99⅜	99¼	99⅝	100½
70⅝	45	6	Con Ry c pf	400	50⅜	50⅛	50⅜	..
6¼	1	..	Con Textile	1100	1⅞	⅞	⅞	1
23½	12	1.20	Container A	300	13¼	13¼	13¼	..
11¼	3¼	..	Container B	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
45⅞	29⅜	..	Cont Shares	485600	32⅜	30⅝	30⅝	31½
90	25½	..	Cont Bak A	2800	44⅞	43	43	43⅜
15¼	4⅝	..	Cont Bak B	2100	6	5½	5⅞	6
100	79½	8	Cont Bak pf	100	89½	89½	89½	89
63⅜	35	1.20	Cont Bank	100	36	35	35	35¼
92	40½	2½	Cont Can	5300	56⅜	49¾	49⅝	48⅝
110¼	46⅛	2	Cont Ins	4400	59⅜	58	58	57
33½	20⅜	2	Cont Diam F	300	30	30	30	30
28⅜	6½	.80	Cont Motors	900	7	6⅝	6⅝	7
47⅛	18	..	Cont Oil	12500	23⅝	22⅞	22⅞	23½
126⅜	70	3	Corn Prod	3600	90¼	88¼	88⅞	88½
144⅜	137	7	Corn Prod pf	100	141	141	141	141⅜
82¼	20⅛	2f	Coty	5200	26	24½	24½	25
125	17	1§	Crosley	1900	20⅞	19½	19½	19¾
31	24	..	Cream of Wh	400	27	26¼	26½	26⅝
121¾	71	..	Crucible	200	86	84	84⅞	82
⅞	¼	..	Cuba-C pf ct	200	⅝	⅞	¾	⅝
18⅞	8	..	Cuba Cane pf	100	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	..

—D—

69¼	21¼	..	Davison	200	28⅞	28½	28½	28¾
46⅞	20	2.31	Debenham	1500	21⅜	20¾	21⅜	20⅝
128	109	7	Deere pf	70	117	117	117	..
226	141½	9	Del & Hud	300	165½	163½	164	165
169⅜	120¼	6¶	Del Lac&W	200	139	138	138	138
77⅜	49	..	Denv Rio pf	500	61	61	61	..
385	151	8	Det Edison	100	195	195	195	200
164	117	8	Diamond M	100	133	133	133	132¾
11¾	6	1	Dome Mines	100	7	7	7	6⅞
54¼	12	1.20	Dom Stores	1200	20⅛	19⅝	19⅝	19⅞
231	80	4¶	Dupont	7700	118½	114	114	115½
119¾	107½	6	Dupont deb	200	116¼	116¼	116¼	116½
28⅞	10	1	Duplan Silk	100	17	17	17	..
100⅞	96½	5	Duquesne pr	100	100	100	100	..

—E—

264⅞	150	5f	East Kodak	800	182⅜	177	177	179
128	117	6	East Kod pf	10	126	126	126	..
32½	10	1.50	Eastern R M	200	19	19	19	20½
76⅜	18	3	Eaton Axle	1500	29	28	28	29½
39⅜	4	2½	Eitingon	300	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	7½
113½	29	6½	Eitingon pf	200	40	40	40	40
174	50	4f	Elec Auto Lt	5400	84⅛	81⅞	81⅝	82⅞
18⅝	3¼	..	Elec Boat	1100	4⅞	4⅜	4⅜	5
85⅝	29⅛	1	Elec P&L	12000	48	45⅝	45⅝	46
109¼	58	7	Elec P&L pf	600	106⅝	106½	106½	106½
104½	55	5	Elec Sto Bat	600	68⅝	68	68	68⅜
24	7⅝	..	Elk Horn pf	20	12½	12½	12½	..
22½	3¼	..	Emer-Br A	200	3½	3½	3½

LIVE-STOCK PRICES RISE AT CHICAGO

All Classes Up—Hogs at Winter's Peak—Lambs Highest Since July

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHICAGO—Receipts of all classes of live stock were unusually light, and sharp price advances were scored in all departments of the trade, according to the United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

All grades of cattle sold 25 to 50 cents higher the first two days of the week, but the advance attracted entirely too many short-fed and merely "warmed-up" steers on the closing session, and these grades lost most of the advance, while both the common and medium cattle and the choice offerings of all weights held the opening upturn.

Light butcher heifers were in broad demand at the full advance in prices, as were choice Kosher cows, and lower grade sows sold strong to 25 cents higher.

Choice yearlings topped for the week at $16, and the best 1370 pound steers made $15.25. A relatively small percentage of the run carried sufficient finish to bring above $14.25, however, and the bulk of the week's supply of fed steers and yearlings cashed from that price down to $11.75.

On the in-between grade cattle selling from $12.50 to $14, it was a very uneven market, and Thursday's liberal run of this class of cattle indicated a disposition on the part of feeders to liquidate their holdings on price bulges.

Hog prices were dealt the most severe break of the season last Friday, but the decline along with the heavy snow that made loading difficult in some sections resulted in unusually light runs and prices rebounded back to the highest level of the winter. Today's top was $10.10, and the bulk of the good to choice 140 to 130-pound weights sold from $9.65 to $10.

Fat lamb prices advanced $1, and the week's top at $14.50, paid Friday, was the highest price paid locally since July. The bulk of the supply turned at $13.50 to $14, with a few yearlings from $10 to $10.50, and fat ewes sold within the price range of $5 to $5.50. Feeding lambs were scarce, and sold from $11.25 to $12.75 depending on weight and quality.

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales		High	Low	Last Dec.27	Last Dec.26
	Aero Und...	14	14	15	
1046	Am & Cont.	16¾	16½	16½	17
2479	Am Found..	32½	31½	31¾	32
5191	Am T&T....	321½	317¼	317¾	218¼
25	Am Equity.	14	14	14	14½
270	Amoskeag ..	11⅜	11	11⅜	11½
1500	Andes Pet..	.55	.50	.51	.50
200	Ariz Com...	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
195	Ar Sec NE..	4⅜	4	4	4
300	Bang&Ans.	63	63	63	
5	Big Hart ..	80	80	80	80
175	Bos El	67	66	66¼	65½
50	Bos El 1pf .	104⅜	104⅛	104¼	104⅛
85	Bos El 2pf..	85½	85½	85½	85½
112	Bos & Alb ..	175	175	175	175
26	B&M pr pf ..	110	110	110	110
100	Bos Prop....	23	21⅛	23	21
10	Brown pf...	83	83	83	83
25	Cal & Hec...	28⅝	28⅜	28⅝	28½
30	ChiJunct pf	100	100	100	
146	Cit Svc	264	261¾	264	257⅜
248	Bro Dur....	14	12⅜	13	12
75	Con Sec....	48½	43⅜	45½	44¼
110	Cop Range..	15	15	15	15
2815	Cred Alli....	16	15⅝	16	16
970	Cr C Int....	12⅛	12	12	12
10	Dom Stores.	20	20	20	
50	El Sh Cpf ..	23	23	23	
230	East SS	26	25½	26	26
168	E F&Ger ..	25¼	25	25⅛	
50	E Butte ..	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
10	EG&F ppf.	77	77	77	76¾
130	E Mass Ry.	6¼	6¼	6¼	7
100	E Mass pf.	49	49	49	
25	E Mass A ..	27	26½	26½	26¼
289	EG&F pf...	93⅝	93	93	93¼
475	Edison Elec	238	235	236	235
360	Em Asso ...	22	21½	21½	21¼
3357	First Nat S..	54⅞	53	53	52⅝
175	Galv Hpf ...	15⅜	15	15	
440	Gen Corp ...	44	43⅜	43½	43¾
100	Gen Elec Sp .	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
521	Gilchrist	18	18	18	19
1050	Globe	12¾	12¾	12¾	13¼
10	Hancock	1¼	1¼	1¼	
500	Hathaway B	20	19½	19½	
905	Int Hat Cpf.	15¼	14½	15	14¾
100	Insurance ..	12¾	12¾	12¾	
5	Island Crk ..	43	43	43	43
475	Isle Royale.	13	12	12½	12½
1010	Jenk Tel	3⅛	3	3	
100	Keweenah ..	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	
200	Mass Gas ...	105	105	105	
3040	Mass Util ..	6⅞	6⅝	6¾	6⅞
20	Mohawk	43¼	43¼	43¼	43⅝
2407	Nash	54⅞	53⅝	53⅝	54⅜
45	Nat Leather	1½	1½	1½	1½
400	Nat Ser	5½	5	5½	
20	NE Pub S pf	94	94	94	
325	NE Tel	147	146	146¼	147
70	Nipissing ..	1½	1½	1½	
50	No So Am ..	14½	14½	14½	
860	No Butte....	2⅞	2⅝	2¾	2⅝
20	No Tex pf ..	2	2	2	1½
300	Ojibway	1¼	1¼	1¼	
145	Old Dom	6¼	6¼	6¼	6⅝
1395	Pac Mills...	19	17½	19	18
5	Rwy Lt & S	67	67	67	
81	Plant Co ..	10	10	10	
1050	Pond Creek	91½	91	91½	91½
53	Prov Wore ..	171	171	171	
1480	Pub Util ..	16½	15½	16½	16
145	Quincy M...	19	18¾	18¾	19
220	St Mary Lt.	25	25	25	25
345	Shawmut	17	16	16½	16½
753	Sec Inc Eq..	5	4½	5	5
160	*So Sur	25	25	25	25⅛
20	Sp Trask	34¼	34¼	34¼	
20	Sul Mach ..	54	54	54	
200	Sup & Bos..	.01	.01	.01	
10	Swift & Co..	133½	133½	133½	132¾
60	Torrington .	62	62	62	61
1600	Tower Mfg..	1½	1¼	1⅜	
1000	Traveler Sh.	11	11	11	
150	Trl Cont	12⅞	12¾	12¾	12½
260	Un Twist D.	49	47½	49	
10	Unl Carr F.	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
248	Unl Shoe....	59	58	58¾	58½
100	Unl Shoe pf	31	31	31	
7123	Uno Found..	39	37¾	38	38½
3500	US Over....	16	15	15	15
16970	U Elec Pw..	20¾	19	19⅝	19¼
100	US & Int S.	10	10	10	
585	Util Eq pf..	77	72	73	76¼
25	US&Int S pf	16	16	16	17
100	Venez H	1½	1½	1½	1⅝
270	Venez M....	77½	76½	77½	77
50	Walth'm ppf	96¼	96¼	96¼	
10	War Br 2pf	49¼	49¼	49¼	
45	Westfield ..	29	27	28	28
100	Whitenight..	2	2	2	

BONDS

$2000	Chi Jct 5s..	101	101	101	101
9000	E Mass 4½s	46	46	46	48
5000	Int Hy 6s..	98¼	98¼	98¼	98
1000	Mas G 4½s'31	99	99	99	
10000	PC Poc 7s.	101	100	100	
1000	Wst T&T 5s	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜

*Ex-dividend.

COMMODITY PRICES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK—Following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange and comparison with last week and a year ago:

	Dec.27	WeekAgo	Yr. Ago
Wheat, 2 red..	$1.45¼	$1.37⅞	$1.56⅜
Corn, 2 yellow	1.07⅝	1.07⅝	1.06⅜
Oats, 2 white..	.59	.58½	.59
Flour	6.70	6.50	6.00
Beef, family ..	28.00	28.50	33.00
Pork	27.50	27.50	34.00
Lard	10.70	10.80	11.85
Cotton, mid—up	17.40	17.10	20.26
Zinc	5.45	5.50	6.35
Iron	22.26	22.26	20.25
Steel, bil Pitt..	.3500	.3500	.3300
Copper	.1800	.1800	.1650
Tin	.39875	.4050	.5025
Rubber	.1600	.1625	.1790
Sugar	.0512½	.0512½	.0520
Lead	6.25	6.25	6.25
Print cloth	.0525	.0525	

BANK CLEARINGS DECREASE

NEW YORK (AP)—Bradstreet's weekly compilation of bank clearings shows an aggregate of $9,308,251,000, a decrease of 11.8 per cent from a year ago. Outside of New York there was a decrease of 5.7 per cent.

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

(Quotations to 2:50 p. m.)

	High	Low
Alleghany 5s '44	99¼	99⅛
Alis Chalmers deb 5s '37	99⅝	99⅛
Am Beet Sugar 6s '35	77	77
Am I G Chem 5½s ct '49	103⅛	103
Am Inter 5½s cv '49	95	95
Am Nat Gas 6½s '42	74	73
Am Smelting 5s '47	100⅝	100¼
Am Sugar Re¼ning 6s '37	103	102¾
Am T & T 4½s cv '39	141	138½
Am T & T sf 5s '60	103½	102½
Am WW&Elec deb 6s '75	104½	104½
Anglo-Chile 7s '45	84	84
Armour & Co 4½s '39	89	89
Armour & Co 5½s '43	82	81⅛
Associated Oil 6s '35	101⅞	101⅜
Atch T&SF 4½s	129¼	128½
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	92⅝	92⅜
Atl & Yadkin 4s '49	81⅞	81⅞
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	73⅛	73⅛
B&O 5s series D	101⅜	101⅜
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	104¼	104¼
Beth Steel con 5½s '53	101¼	105¼
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	101	101
Beth Steel con 5s '48	105	105
Boston & Me 5s '67	98	97⅝
Brodway con	36	36
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	103⅞	103⅞
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	94	94
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50 sta	83¾	83¾
By Products 5½s C	102½	102½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	94¾	94½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	94	94
Can Nat Ry 5s	100¾	100½
Can North deb 6½s '46	114	113⅝
Can North sf 7s '40	111⅞	111⅞
Can Pacific 5s '44 ct	102	102
Cen Pacific 5s '60	101½	101½
Cen of Ga. 5s C '59	99½	99½
Certainteed 5½s rcts '48	55	55
Chi B & Q gen 4s '28	91⅝	91⅝
Chi & East Ill 5s'51	73½	73½
Chi Gt West 4s '59	64¼	63⅞
Chi M StP&Pac 5s '75	92⅜	92
Chi M StP&Pac adj 20000	73	72½
Chi M StP&Pac 5s '75	92	92
Chi & Nw 4¾s '87	100½	100
Chi RI&P 4½s '52	93¾	93¾
Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34	95⅝	95⅝
Chi Ter Hau & SE 1s 5s '60	96¼	96¼
Chile Copper 5s '47	94¾	94¾
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	89¼	89¼
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	107	107
Colonial Oil 6s ct	69½	69½
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	83	82¾
Com Inv Trust 5s '48	93½	93
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	61	61
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	101¼	101¼
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42 rcts	65¾	65¼
Cuba Dom 7½s '44	40	40
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	81	81
Cuban-Am Sug col 8s '31	99½	99½
Cuyamel Fruit 6s' 40	103⅜	103¼
Del & Hudson 7s '30	101¼	101¼
Den Gas & Elec 5s' 51	98½	98½
Den & R G Wn 5s '55	95½	93½
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	92½	92¼
Detroit Ed 5s '55	103	103
Detroit Ed rfg 6s '40	107	107
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	93	92½
Dom Iron & Steel 5s '39	7	7
Dul & I Range 5s '37	72¼	72¼
Duquesne P&L 4½s '67	99⅛	98½
Edith Rock 6s	102	101½
Erie cv 4s A '53	83	83
Erie cv 4s B '54	83¼	83¼
Erie 5s '67	96¼	96⅛
Erie gen lien	80⅝	80⅝
Erie gen Rivs 6s '57	110¾	110¾
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	76	76
Fla East Coast 4½s '59	90	90
Fla East Coast 5s '74	50½	50½
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	100	100
Gen Pub Svc 5½s '39	92	92
Gen Steel Cast 5s '49	92	92
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	105½	105½
Goodyear 5s '57	91½	91
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	104½	104⅜
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	110	110
Great Northern 7s '35 A	110	110
Havana Elec deb 5½s '51	65¾	65¾
Hudson Coal 5s '62	65¾	65¾
Hud & Manh adj 1n 5s '57	77½	77½
Humble Oil 5½s '32	101⅝	101⅜
Inland Steel 4½s '78	93	92½
Inter Match Corj 5s rcts '47	97¾	97¾
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	61	61
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	60¾	60¾
Inter Rap Trans 6s '52	48	48
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	91½	91½
Int & Gt Nor adj 6s '52	89⅛	89
Inter Mer Mar col 6s '41	97¼	97
Int Tel&Tel 4½s cv '39	122½	122
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	100	100
Kan Gas & Elec 6s '52	104½	104½
Laclede Gas 5½s '53	102½	013¾
L'Autaro 6s '54	78	78
Lehigh Val Coal 6s '33	80	80
L&N 7s '30	100⅞	100⅞
Manati Sug 1st 7½s '42	63	63
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	89⅝	89½
Mil El Ry & Lt 4½s '31	99¼	99¼
Min St L & SSF 58 gtd	98	98
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	99⅛	99
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	74¼	74¼
Mo Pac 5s F '77	99½	99½
Mo Pac 5½s '49	106¾	106¾
Mobile & Ohio 4½s '77	96⅛	96⅜
Montana Power 5s '43	102	102
Murray Body 6½s '34	92	92
Nat Dairy Prod 5¼s '48	97⅞	97⅞
Nat Rad 6½s '47	21½	21½
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	85	85
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	105⅛	105⅜
NY Chi & StL 5½s B '75	103⅛	103⅛
NY Edison 5s '44	103¾	103¾
NY NH&H 4½s '67	92¼	92¼
NY State Ry con 4½s '62	22⅝	22⅝
Nor Pac pr ln 4s '97	90⅝	90⅝
Nor Pac 4½s A 2047	97⅞	97⅞
Nor Pac 6s B 2047	112⅝	112⅝
Ogden G1 Cham 4s '48	77	77
Ohio Pub Ser 7s B '47	109½	109
Old Ben Coal 6s '41	72	72
Otis Steel 6s '41	101	101
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	101½	101½
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	101½	101½
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	100½	100½
Park-Lex Lsehld 6½s '53	71	71
Pathe Ex inc 7s '37	40⅝	38½
Penn R R con 4s sta '48	100⅝	100⅝
Penn RR 4¾s '63	98¾	98¾
Penn RR gen 4½s '65	97½	97½
Penn R R 5s '64	104	103½
Penn RR gold 6½s '36	109	109
Penn RR col 7s '30	100⅝	100½
Pere Marq 5s '56	103	103
Phillips Pet 5¼s '39	92	92
Phil Co 5s '67	98	97¾
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	105¼	105¼
Pitts C C&StL 5s B '75	92	92
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	94¾	94
Pressed Steel Car 5s '33	79½	79½
Pure Oil 5½s '37	100	100
Purity Baking 5s '48	95½	95½
Read Con RR NJ col 4s '51	92	92
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	95	95
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	93¼	93¼
Rep I & S rfg 5½s '53	100⅛	100⅛
St Joe Ry LH&P 5s '37	94	94
St L & S F 4½s '78	90½	90
St L I M & S gen 5s '31	100	100
St L I M & S 4s R&G dv '33	95⅝	95⅝
St L Merch Br 5s '30	99⅞	99⅞
St L & S F 4s A '50	88	88
St L & S F 4½s '78	90½	90½
St P & K C S L 4½s '41	94¾	94¾
Schulco s f 6½s A '46	50½	50½
Schulco s f 6½s B '46	50⅝	50
Seabd A L gold 4s	67	67
Seabd A L adj 5s ct '49	47¼	47¼
Seabd A L con 6s '45	69	68
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	62⅞	62½
Seabd All Fla B 6s	62	62
Sharon Steel Hoop 5½s '48	95	95
Shell Pipe 5s '52	94⅝	94
Shell Union 5s '47	95	95
Shubert Theater 6s '42	48½	48½
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	93⅝	93⅝
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	99⅜	99¼
Sinclair Cn O 6s '30 D	100	100
Sinclair Cn O col 5s '37	101	100½
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	97	96¾
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	99½	99¼
Skelly Oil 5½s '38	93½	93
So Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	102	101¾
So Colo Pow 6s '47	102¾	102¾
So Pacific Cal 5s '56	90	90
So Pac 4½s '69 ww	98¾	98¾
So Ry con 5s '94	106¾	106½
So Ry gen 4s '56	89	89
So Ry gen 6½s '56	122¾	122¾
So west Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	103¾	103¾
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	102¼	102
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	96¼	96
Stevens Hotel 6s '42	88	88
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	106	105¾
Tex Corp 5s '44 ret	101¼	101
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	100¼	100⅛
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	48½	48⅛
Third Ave adj 5s '60	25¼	25¼
Tol Trac Lt & P 5½s '30	100	100
Ulster & Del 5s '28 sta	85	85
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33	100	100
Unionl Ca 5s C '55	98⅛	98¼
Union Pacific 4s '68	88¼	88¼
Union Pacific 4½s '67	97½	97½
Union Pacific rfg 5s 2008	106	106
U S Rubber 5s '47	83½	83½
U S Rubber 7½s '30	100¼	100
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	98⅝	98⅝
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	87	87
Va Ry 5s '62	104¾	104
Vertientes Sugar 7s '42	63	63
Va Ry & Power 5s '34	100¼	100
Wabash 4½s '78	90⅝	90⅜
Wabash 5s B '76	100	100
Wabash 2d 5s '39	101½	101½
Walworth 6½s '35 ww	90⅛	90⅛
Warner Sug rfg sta	50½	50½
Warner Sug rfg 7s '39	56	56
Western Electric 5s '44	103¾	103
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	101½	101½
Western Un 5s '51	102¼	102
Western Un 6½s '36	108¼	108¼
Weatherford M W 5s	99⅜	99⅜
Wheeling Stl 4½s B '53	87½	87½
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	101⅞	101⅞
White Eagle Oil 5½s	102	101⅜
Wickwre Spen 7s cv '35	26	26
Wckwre Spen 7s cv ct '35	26¼	26¼
Wilsons-Orld 1st 6½s '33	100	100
Youngstown 5s	101	101
Wlson & Co 1st 6s '41	100¾	100¼
Wnch R Arms 7½s 41	100⅛	100⅛
Ws Cen 4s S & D div 36	88¾	88¼
Wis Cen gen 5s '49	80½	80½
Youngstown 5s	101	100¾

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	82	82
Adriatic El 7s '52	97	97
Agr Mtg Bk 6s '48	63	63
Agr Mtg Bk 7s '47	70	67⅞
Akershus 5s '63	89¼	89
Antioquia 1st '57	70	70
Antioquia 2nd 7s '57	70	70
Antioquia 7s A '45	75	75
Antioquia 7s C '45	75	75
Antioquia 7s D '45	75¾	75¾
Antioquia 7s	69¾	69¾
Antwerp 5s '58	91⅛	91
Argentine Gov 5s '45	85¼	85¼
Argentine 5½s '62	89¾	89½
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	96	95
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	96	95¼
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	95¼	95
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	95	95
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	95¼	95¼
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	95¼	95
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	96	95
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	95	95
Australia 4½s '57	83	82⅝
Australia 5s '55	93½	93⅛
Australia 5s '57	93⅜	93
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	93	92¾
Bayer&Co (Ger State) 6½s '45	91½	91⅜
Belgium (King) 6s '55	101	100¾
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	105½	105½
Belgium (King) 7s '55	109⅝	109⅝
Belgium (King) 7s '56	107¾	107
Belgium (King) 7½s '45	115½	115¼
Belgium (King) 8s '41	110	109⅞
Berlin 6s '58	85	85
Bergen (City) 6s '45	100	100
Bergen (City) 8s '45	110¾	110¾
Berlin 6s '58	89	88⅛
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	89	88⅛
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	87¼	87
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	87	86½
Bogota (City) 8s '45	95	95
Bolivia 7s '59 ct	72¾	70⅝
Bollvia (Rep 8s '47	90⅝	90
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	102¾	102⅝
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	86½	86½
Brazil 6½s '26-57	72¾	72½
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	73½	72
Brazil (US) 8s '41	92	92¼
Bremen 7s '35	99	97
Brisbane 5s '57	88⅝	88½
Budapest (City) 6s '62	73	73
Buenos Aires 6s '61	8 4¼	84¼
Buenos Aires 6½s '75	96¾	96¾
Bulgaria 7½s '68	83	83
Can (Dom) 5s '52	103	102
Cauca Valley 7½s '46	87½	87½
Chile (Bank) ct 6½s '57	94½	94
Chile (Bank) ct 6⅞s '61	97⅝	97¼
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	90	90
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	89⅜	89
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	89½	89¼
Chile (Rep) 6s '62	88½	88
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	93½	93½
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	94	94
Colombia Mtg Bk 6½s '47	96	96
Colombia (Rep) 6s Jan	67	66
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	67	67
Coph'n (City) 5s '52	97	97
Cordoba (Prov) 7s '42	94	94
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	88	88
Cuba Rep 5½s '53	100½	100½
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	66⅞	66
Czech (Rep) 8s '51	109½	109¾
Czech (Rep) 8s B '52	109⅛	109⅜
Danish Mun 8s A '46	111	110¾
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	90¾	90¾
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	100¼	99¾
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	98	98
Dominic (Rep) sf 5½s '42	96	96
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 1st '40	90	90
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 2nd '40	89	89
Dresden 7s '45	95¾	95¾
Duke Price Power 8s	104	104
Dutch E I 5½s Mar '53	101	101
Dutch E I 6s '47	102¼	101⅞
Est R R Co 7s '54	105	104⅜
Finland 5½s '58	85	84
Finland (Rep) 6s '45	91¾	91¾
Finnish A 6½s '54	92¾	92¾
Finnish B 6½s '54	92¾	92¾
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	89½	89½
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	92	92
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	104½	104½
French Nat SS 7s '49	103	103
French (Rep) 7s '49	111¾	111¼
French (Rep) 7½s '41	118½	118
Germ 7s '49	106¼	106¼
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	78	77¾
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	77⅞	77
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	78	76¾
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58	78	77¾
Germ G E 6s '48	91	90¼
Germ G E 7s '45	99	99
Graz 8s '54	94¼	94¼
Greek 6s '68	83	83
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52	97¼	97¼
Hamburg 6s '46	93	92½
Harpen 6s '49 ww	87	87
Hungary (King) 7½s '44	99	99
Hseder Steel 6s '48 ct	82½	82
Irish Free State 5s '60	96⅝	96⅜
Italian Credit Con 7s A '47	92⅝	92⅝
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	93⅜	93⅜
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	92⅛	92⅛
Italy (King) 7s '51	94½	94
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	97¼	97¼
Jap (Imp Gov) 2d 4s '31	95¼	95⅛
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	101½	101½
Karstadt 6s '43	70	70
Krueger & Toll 5s '59 ww	92¾	92
Lombard El 7s '52 ww	93⅛	93⅛
Lombard El 7s '52 xw	94½	93
Lyons (City) 6s '34	102¾	102⅜
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	102⅜	102⅜
Medellin 6½s '54	67	65½
Meridionale El 7s '57	97	97
Mex 4s large A '10	12	12
Mex 6s small A '33	16¼	16¼
Miag Mill Mch 7s '56 xw	80	80
Milan (City) 6½s '52	85¾	85½
Minas 6½s '58	70	70
Minas 6½s '59	70	70
Montecatini 7s '37 xw	96½	96½
Netherl'ds (King) 6s '72	103½	103½
New So Wales 5s '57	88	87
New So Wales 5s '58	88¼	88½
Nord Rys 6½s '50	102¾	102¾
Norway (King) 5s '63	96½	96¾
Norway (King) 5½s '65	100⅞	100⅝
Norway (King) 6s '54	103	103
Norway (King) 6s '52	102	102
Norwegian El 5½s '57	89	89
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	86½	86½
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s'53	94¾	94
Panama (Rep) 5s '63	88½	88½
Paris-Lyons Med 6s '58	102	101¼
Pernambuco (State) 7s '47	71	71
Peru 6s '60	69¾	69¾
Peru 6s '61	70	70
Peru 7s '59	92¾	92¾
Poland 7s '47	79	79
Poland 8s '50	93¼	93¼
Prague (City) 7½s '52	103	103
Rhine Westf 5s '50	85¼	85¼
Rhine Westphalia 7s '50	100⅛	100⅛
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	87	87

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

FINE START IN JUNIOR TENNIS

First and Most of the Second Round Played Off in Indoor Tourney

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The fifteenth annual United States junior indoor lawn tennis tournament got under way in vigorous fashion Thursday at the Seventh Regiment Armory, and by the strenuous efforts of the committee, and the use of the improved lighting facilities in the armory, the first round and most of the second round of the junior singles were played off, reducing the unwieldy field of 111 to workmanlike proportions.

The two leaders, William Jacobs, Baltimore City College, and Sidney Seligson, New York University, led the way, the former profiting by a bye and an easy victory over a local schoolboy, while Seligson received a default and then disposed of a protégé of Richard Lewis, John Talbot of Staten Island, with equal ease. But Richard K. Hebard, former boy title holder, was compelled to default, and two of the other seeded first eight, Charles T. French of the University of Maryland, and Charles Avedon, of Yale, also met with defeat, as well as several members of the second eight.

The boy's singles were postponed for the day, and got under way today, with the junior matches in the second and third rounds set for the afternoon, while the doubles will get under way tomorrow. The summary:

UNITED STATES JUNIOR INDOOR SINGLES—First Round

E. H. Luchs, University of Pennsylvania, defeated Edward Pressendorfer, Fordham Prep, 6—0, 6—1.

Sidney Kaplan, Bryant High, won from Vincent Palmer, Milton Academy, by default.

Martin Lefkowitz, City College, won from Benjamin Gold, Brooklyn, by default.

Roger Williams, Collegiate School, won from Richard K. Hebard, New York, by default.

Donald Hawley, East Orange High, defeated Richard Devens, Taft School, 6—0, 6—0.

Aaron Miller, Baltimore, defeated Benjamin Cohen, Wilmington High, 6—2, 6—1.

Sidney S. Young, University of Virginia, defeated Actosta Nichols Jr., Groton School, 6—4, 6—2.

O. Z. Whitehead, New York, defeated R. R. McGoodwin, Taft School, 7—5, 6—0.

G. A. Harris Jr., Horace Mann, defeated W. J. Sandler, New York, 6—2, 6—1.

John M. Hamilton, Yale, defeated Nathaniel Rogg, New Utrecht High, 6—1, 6—2.

Robert Jonas, Polytechnic Prep, defeated Marvin Brunner, Far Rockaway High, 6—1, 6—1.

Jack Laimbeer, St. Paul's, Garden City, defeated Irving Phillips, Far Rockaway High, 6—0, 6—2.

Arnold Hemley, Amherst, defeated N. T. Winthrop, Boston, 6—3, 6—3.

G. F. Roll, Mercersburg, defeated Julian Rogatz, New York, 6—1, 6—3.

John M. Richardson, Dartmouth, defeated Stanley Haskins, New York City, 6—2, 6—2.

Charles T. French, University of Maryland, defeated Lester Kabassoff, East Orange High, 6—0, 6—1.

Sheldon Morganstern, City College, defeated William Lewis, Pingry School, 6—1, 6—2.

S. B. Davis, Paoli, Pa., defeated Wallace A. Buck Jr., Brooklyn Tech, 10—8, 6—4.

J. Clarence Davies, Horace Mann, defeated Franklin Whitbeck, Loomis Academy, 6—2, 7—5.

Henry W. Rigby, Providence, R. I., defeated Henry Radin, Far Rockaway High, 6—1, 6—2.

John Ritz, Hastings High, defeated Robert Turner, Brooklyn Friend School, 6—1, 6—4.

David Mindlin, Clark School, defeated William S. Kilborne, Groton, 6—1, 7—5.

W. G. Mundy, Yale, defeated Nathaniel Tilney, New York, 6—1, 6—3.

Walter Rothschild, New Rochelle High, defeated W. R. Drury, Polytechnic Prep, 6—0, 6—2.

M. Winslow Smith Jr., East Orange High, defeated David Freedman, New York, 6—1, 6—0.

Irvine Gould, Hastings High, defeated Robert Kahn, New York University, 6—2, 9—7.

W. W. Mussmann, Jersey City, defeated Jack Fallon, Manual High, 6—0, 6—0.

Richard Metz, Choate School, won from Mauro de Fina, New Utrecht High, by default.

Alfred Oshinsky, De Witt Clinton High, defeated Leonard Milvitzsky, James Madison High, 6—2, 6—1.

Mortimer Keller, Theodore Roosevelt High, defeated Joseph Satra, City College, 6—4, 6—1.

Fred Lefkof, Theodore Roosevelt High, defeated William Newmann, Far Rockaway High, 6—0, 6—1.

Irving Sosnowitz, New York University, defeated Charles Avedon, Yale, 6—4, 7—5.

John C. Ewer, Boston, defeated Walter M. Streicher, Woodmere Academy, 5—7, 9—7, 6—2.

Arthur Stein, Far Rockaway High, defeated Philip Gray, Thomas Jefferson High, 6—2, 6—0.

Eugene Goldsmith, Horace Mann, won from Charles Brand, Brooklyn Tech, by default.

Sidney Seligson, New York University, won from Harold Weiner, City College, by default.

John Talbot, Staten Island, defeated Kelbin Fox, New York, 7—5, 6—4.

H. Gilbert Kelley, New York City, defeated Emerson Day, Bronxville, 6—2, 6—1.

W. M. Harrington, New York City, defeated Sidney Heller, Far Rockaway High, 6—4, 6—1.

Guy M. Kline, Mercersburg, won from Frank M. Kling, Mercersburg, by default.

Gerald T. Ryan, Fordham Prep., defeated William Burbank, Mamaroneck, 6—2, 6—3.

Richard Downing, West Side Tennis Club, won from Marvin Rauch, Far Rockaway High, by default.

E. R. Donovan, Fordham Prep, defeated H. W. Megaw, Polytechnic Prep, 6—1, 6—0.

Lawrence Palitz, Kelvin School, defeated Emanuel Albano, New York, 6—3, 6—4.

Richard Brown, Princeton, defeated Albert Hain, Stuyvesant High, 6—0, 6—1.

Maxwell Wolf, City College, defeated Edmund O'Shea, Newton High, 6—1, 6—1.

Ralph G. Wolf, Evander Childs High, defeated S. E. Davenport 3d, West Side T. C., 6—4, 12—10.

SECOND ROUND

William Jacobs, Baltimore City College, defeated Emanuel Klauser, James Madison High, 6—0, 6—0.

Emanuel Farber, Baltimore City College, defeated Sidney L. Berger, New York University, 8—6, 6—2.

H. K. Goldberg, John Hopkins, defeated R. R. Reed Jr., Choate School, 4—6, 10—8, 6—2.

Walter C. Coleman, Philadelphia, defeated Allen Memhard, Taft School, 6—4, 6—3.

E. H. Luchs, University of Pennsylvania, defeated Martin Lefkowitz, City College, 6—0, 6—1.

Donald Hawley, East Orange High, defeated Mortimer Keller, Theodore Roosevelt High, 6—1, 6—3.

Aaron Miller, Baltimore, defeated S. S. Young, University of Virginia, 6—1, 6—3.

Fred Lefkog, Theodore Roosevelt High, defeated O. Z. Whitehead, New York, 6—2, 8—6.

Jack Laimbeer, St. Paul's, New York, defeated John C. Ewer, Boston, 6—0, 6—4.

Sidney Seligson, New York University, defeated John Talbot, Staten Island, 6—2, 6—2.

G. Fred Roll, Mercersburg, defeated Arnold Hemley, Amherst, 6—4, 6—4.

John M. Richardson, Dartmouth, won from G. M. Kline, Mercersburg, by default.

Sheldon Morganstern, City College, defeated C. T. French, University of Maryland, 8—6, 6—1.

Samuel B. Davis, Paoli, Pa., defeated Gerald T. Ryan, Fordham Prep, 4—6, 7—5, 6—3.

Richard Downing, West Side Tennis Club, defeated J. Clarence Davies, Horace Mann, 6—3, 6—2.

E. R. Donovan, Fordham Prep, defeated Lawrence Palitz, Kelvin School, 6—4, 6—0.

Richard Brown, Princeton, defeated David Mindlin, Clark School, 8—6, 10—8.

W. G. Mundy, Yale, defeated Maxwell Wolf, City College, 6—3, 6—2.

Donald M. Frame, Harvard, defeated Charles Sorentrue, Far Rockaway High, 6—3, 6—0.

Paul H. Jacobson, City College, defeated Norman Bender, Far Rockaway High, 6—0, 6—4.

Richard Solomon, Brown University, defeated Sidney B. Wertheimer, Polytechnic Prep, 6—3, 6—4.

Hugh Lynch, Pingry School, defeated William Weldon, Stuyvesant High, 4—6, 6—2, 6—4.

Reminiscences of Veteran Chicago Football Coach

Prof. Amos Alonzo Stagg Tells of His Connection With the College Gridiron From Freshman Year at Yale to Past Season

Part III

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Many football coaches have become famous by adapting systems of attack first developed by Prof. Amos Alonzo Stagg, noted University of Chicago coach, "Edison of the Gridiron," who has just completed his fortieth year of coaching with signal success. There is no coach now in the game at any major university who was contemporary with the early days of "The Grand Old Man of the Midway," all others having been forced into the discard by the clamor of alumni for "modern stuff." Coach Stagg has held on partly by keeping a step in advance of the most modern of the younger coaches, as shown in the preceding article of this series.

One of those who publicly acknowledges his indebtedness to Professor Stagg went through the 1929 season without a defeat, playing nine games against leading institutions from coast to coast. This coach is Knute K. Rockne of University of Notre Dame. Coach Rockne recently stated that Notre Dame's shift, which keeps the opponents guessing, was based on the shift first developed by Professor Stagg early in the present century.

The famous Minnesota shift, which brought success to Dr. H. L. Williams for many years at University of Minnesota, was likewise a variation of Stagg's shifts. Many other coaches have used the shift, some of them without catching its vital secrets, so that their teams went through the motions without profiting from its advantages.

Legislate Against Shift

However, those who did get the real value out of the shift made it such a powerful weapon that legislation had to be adopted against it. It made the offensive too powerful for the balance of the game. Measures adopted in 1926, requiring the shift to come to a full stop and a pause, and penalizing players caught in motion when the ball is snapped, so limited its advantages that Professor Stagg abandoned it. Notre Dame still uses it as its basic philosophy of attack, though it cannot legally use it to draw the opposition off balance, and thereby beat them to the charge. Its chief value now is to put certain players in positions of vantage which are not immediately apparent or significant to the defense, though it still has some value in creating hesitancy.

The first shift was simply a jump sideways by the entire backfield. Its advantage at first was merely to draw the opposition off balance and take advantage of them by beating them to the charge. Then the shift began to grow more complicated. He would have two men shift sideways and one forward. Out of this came the idea to put men into positions of vantage which the defense does not have time to observe and analyze. From this came shifts of the entire line as well as the backfield, and then the interchanging of blacks and linemen. This baffled the opposition trying to keep track of a particular star, made them puzzled and hesitant, and, while in that condition, they were outcharged.

In the early days the football was put into play by the center with his foot. He put his foot on the ball and kicked it back. This gave way to a forward pass, was in 1894. His quarterback that year, Frank E. Hering, proved especially adept at it. Hering is now known as the father of "Mother's Day," and was recently decorated by national officers of the War Mothers' Association of America. He is managing editor of The Eagles Magazine, living at South Bend, Ind. Up to Hering's time the ball had been thrown on lateral passes by rolling it out of the arm. Hering took the ball and threw it like a baseball. Professor Stagg was quick to see its possibilities and had Hering use it for long backward and lateral passes much more accurately and for longer distances than was possible under the old method. Forward passes were illegal in those days, but this method of throwing the ball led to the effective use of the pass when the forward pass rule was adopted in 1906.

One of the most successful plays devised by Stagg was used for a touchdown against Cornell in 1908. Steffen, the quarterback, passed to the left halfback, Iddings, who slanted toward Page at right end. The end slanted back and took the ball in passing, ran into the backfield and threw a left-handed forward pass to Schommer, left end, who had gone down the field. This play, with variations—the end coming back to throw a pass—is now seen on scores of gridirons every fall.

Chicago is said to be the first to use electric lights for late practice outdoors, and the first to use the "ghost ball," a ball painted white for visibility at night practice.

Grips Ball in Fingers

The first time Stagg ever saw anybody throw a pass by gripping the ball in the fingers, which led to the modern

NINE STRAIGHT FOR CHAMPIONS

Bruins Defeat Rangers 4-2—Chicago and Pittsburgh Win Other Games

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE
U. S. Division

	W	T	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	14	0	2	67	42	28
Chicago	9	2	5	53	40	20
N. Y. Rangers	8	1	6	57	48	17
Detroit	6	1	9	51	58	13
Pittsburgh	3	1	11	44	63	7
Canadian Division						
Canadiens	8	4	4	57	48	20
Montreal	9	1	6	59	44	19
Ottawa	6	3	6	56	51	15
Toronto	5	1	10	44	62	11
N. Y. Americans	3	0	12	34	66	6

RESULTS THURSDAY

Boston 4, Rangers 2.
Chicago 4, Montreal 3.
Pittsburgh 3, Detroit 1.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The Boston Bruins defeated the New York Rangers for the second time this season Thursday night, when they held the locals to two goals, while scoring four themselves, and thereby winning their ninth-straight game. Barry was the star of the play, scoring on two brilliant tries. This left the Rangers in third place in the American group standing of the National Hockey League.

The locals started early when Bourgeault passed out from behind the net to Keeling, who had an easy shot for the net. Keeling added another goal early in the second session in similar style, this time on a pass by Paul Thompson.

Barry balanced the score all on his own account when he made two dashes and shot past Roach for two goals before the bell rang. Hitchman was in the penalty box at the start of the third session, but as soon as he came out, he staged an attack, and Oliver, taking his pass, gave Boston the lead. Patrick used his five forwards combination to try to tie the score, but the Boston defense held and Welland, on his second dash, after Galbraith's interference had spoiled his first try, scored the final goal with less than half a minute to go. The summary:

BOSTON BRUINS N. Y. RANGERS

Galbraith, MacKay, Gainor, Owen, lw
rw, W. Cook, Thompson, Goldsworthy
Barry, Carson, Welland, c
c, Boucher, Murdoch, Vail
Oliver, Hutton, Clapper, rw
lw, F. Cook, Keeling, Heximer
Hitchman, Owen, ld
rd, Bourgeault, Thompson
Shore, Owen, rd.....ld, Johnson, Foster
Thompson, g.....g, Roach

Score—Boston 4, N. Y. Rangers 2. Goals—Barry 2, Oliver, Welland for Boston; Keeling 2 for Rangers. Assists—Hitchman for Boston; Bourgeault, Thompson for Rangers. Referees—W. B. Bell and G. J. Mallinson. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MONTREAL, Que.—The Chicago Black Hawks strengthened their hold on second place in the American group of the National Hockey League, and at the same time prevented the Montreal Maroons from taking the lead in the Canadian section when the visitors defeated the locals here on Thursday night by 4 to 3, while the Boston Bruins were defeating the New York Rangers. The game was a fast affair, but the locals could not keep up with the pace set by the visitors and maintained by them throughout, although in the last period the locals twice came from behind to tie the score, only to have the Hawks secure the winning goal with little more than a minute to play.

Smith scored for the locals two minutes after the game opened, but Chicago scored twice before the period ended. The second was scoreless and the final 20 minutes produced four goals, the Maroons getting the first and third and Chicago the second and fourth. For the winners Abel and Wentworth gave Gardiner great protection and on the attack Somers, March and Ingram were continual threats. Dutton, Stewart and Siebert were the best for the losers.

CHICAGO	MONTREAL
Couture, Arbour, Miller, lw	
	rw, Smith, Ward
Somers, Ripley, Cook, c	
	c, Stewart, Phillips, Robinson
Gottselig, March, Ingram, rw	
	lw, Siebert, Trottier, Northcott
Abel, Wentworth, ld...rd, Munro, Wilcox	
Dutkowski, Taylor, rd.....ld, Dutton	
Gardiner, g.....g, Walsh	

Score—Chicago 4, Montreal 3. Goals—Somers 2, March, Ingram for Chicago; Smith, Siebert and Stewart for Montreal. Assists—Couture, Miller, Gottselig and Cook for Chicago; Siebert for Montreal. Referees—R. W. Hewitson and A. Romeril, Toronto. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Gaining a two-goal lead in the opening period, the Pittsburgh Pirates Thursday night scored their third National Hockey League victory of the season, this time from the Detroit Cougars by a 3-to-1 score. Mishaps again beset the local club and it played the game without Milks, star wing and center.

When goals by Manners and McKinnon gave the Pirates their lead in the first period, the locals elected to play defensive hockey the remainder of the contest. The other local goal was scored in the second period by Jarvis and in the same session Goodfellow made Detroit's lone point. The final period was the roughest of the evening and Lowrey and Lewis had major penalties imposed upon them. Goalie Miller and Lowrey were the Pirate stars. The summary:

PITTSBURGH	DETROIT
Jarvis, White, lw.....rw, Aurie, Cooper	
Lowrey, Barton, c.....c, Hay, Connors	
Darragh, Manners, rw	
	rw, Goodfellow, Lewis
Smith, McKinnon, ld	
	rd, Bellefeuille, Hughes
McCaffrey, Darragh, rd	
	ld, Hicks, Rockburn
Miller, g.....g, Beveridge	

Score—Pittsburgh 3, Detroit 1. Goals—Manners, McKinnon, Jarvis for Pittsburgh; Goodfellow for Detroit. Assists—Lowrey 2, McCaffrey for Pittsburgh; Cooper for Detroit. Referees—D. A. Ritchie and Harry Balstone. Time—Three 20m. periods.

TABERSKI DIVIDES

NEW YORK (AP)—Frank I. Taberski of Syracuse and E. Ralph Greenleaf of New York shared honors Thursday in the fifth and sixth blocks of their 72-block, 1500-point pocket billiards match at the Strand Academy. Taberski won the afternoon game 125 to 47 in three innings, ending the block in the third inning with the high run of 102. Greenleaf ran 47 in the second inning. Greenleaf took the evening block 125 to 70 in 15 innings, the six blocks now completed, Taberski leads in blocks 4 to 2 and in points 685 to 643.

MRS. W. P. ARNOLD WINS

PINEHURST, N. C.—Mrs. W. Percy Arnold of Brockton (Mass.) Country Club, captured the Class A golf trophy in the Silver Foils tournament here Thursday with a card of 94. Her net score was 85. Mr. John D. Chapman of the Greenwich (Conn.) Country Club won the low gross prize with 91. Class B honors went to Mrs. George A. Statzell, Aronimink Country Club of Drexel Hill, Pa., with 108—37—71. Miss Virginia Marshall of Boston was second in the field with a net of 82 from a gross of 110.

MINNEAPOLIS TIES FOR LEAD OF LEAGUE

Millers Defeat Tulsa 1-0—Duluth Wins 2-1

AMERICAN HOCKEY ASSOCIATION

	W	T	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Tulsa	5	6	2	22	15	16
Minneapolis	7	2	6	30	27	16
St. Louis	6	3	5	32	35	15
Duluth	4	7	5	25	27	15
Kansas City	3	3	7	22	20	13
St. Paul	4	3	7	22	29	11

RESULTS THURSDAY

Minneapolis 1, Tulsa 0.
Duluth 2, Kansas City 1 (overtime).

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Minneapolis tied for first place in the American Hockey Association by defeating Tulsa, 1 to 0, here Thursday night. It was the fourth-straight victory on home ice for the victors who have yet to be defeated here.

Minneapolis scored before a fourth of the opening period had passed and defended the lead with offensive hockey. Assuming the aggressive at the outset, the victors peppered McCusker with several shots before the winning goal. Manager Stuart instigated the attack that triumphed with a rush and shot that McCusker was hard put to stop. Stuart pounced on the rebound for a pass to Denneny who was in position to give McCusker no chance to save. The summary:

MINNEAPOLIS	TULSA
S. Adams, Crawford, lw	
	rw, Marker, Wakeford
Denneny, DePaul, c.c, Moffatt, Metcalfe	
Stuart, Gordon, Redding, rw	
	lw, Johnson, Sheppard
Bostrom, ld.....rd, Graham, Williams	
Coutts, C. Adams, rd...ld, Trapp, Moran	
Timmins, g.....g, McCusker	

Score—Minneapolis 1, Tulsa 0. Goal—Denneny for Minneapolis. Assist—Stuart for Minneapolis. Referee—Helmer Grenner, Duluth. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DULUTH, Minn.—A hastily shot puck at 8m. 55s. of overtime that beat Byrne, goalie, to end an American Hockey Association game here Thursday, gave Duluth its second-straight victory over Kansas City, 2 to 1.

The first goal of the game was made at 11m. 31s. of the opening period when Norman Scott, waiting in front of Goalie Turner, received a short pass from Halderson, Pla-Mor defenseman, who had retained possession of the puck during a scrimmage, and beat Turner on a sharp thrust. The Hornets battled for a score throughout the remainder of the first period and all of the second period, but Kansas City managed to check and hold Duluth scoreless. It was not until 6m. 51s. of the third that the score was tied.

Langlois drove a terrific shot from the blue line past Byrne. The overtime was abruptly ended at 8m. 55s. when Laurie Scott took a pass from Davis, who was in a scrimmage behind the Kansas net, and shot past the goalie to end the game. The summary:

DULUTH	KANSAS CITY
Green, Goodman, lw	
	rw, McCormick, Dunfield
L. Scott, Mitchell, c.c, Campbell, Mitchell	
Forslund, Bergl, rw.lw, Ranger, N. Scott	
Daley, Davis, ld...rd, Munro, Halderson	
Langlois, rd.....ld, McLeod	
Turner, g.....g, Byrne	

Score—Duluth 2, Kansas City 1. Goals—L. Scott, Langlois for Duluth; N. Scott for Kansas City. Assists—Davis for Duluth; Halderson for Kansas City. Referee—Carl Battell, Moose Jaw. Time—Three 20m. periods and 8m. 55s. overtime.

HOCKEY PLAYER LOANED

OTTAWA, Ont. (AP)—Leonard Grosvenor, substitute left wing of the Ottawa National Hockey League team, has been loaned to the London Panthers in the International Hockey League, the Ottawa management has announced.

Names on Jerseys of Santa Clara Cagers

Santa Clara, Calif.

EVERY basketball player will have his name as well as his number printed across the back of his jersey on Coach Harlan Dykes' University of Santa Clara team.

The name and number system, which Coach Dykes is said to have introduced to the Pacific coast, is intended to enable the spectator, as well as the officials of the game, to identify each man on the basketball court.

Uniforms of the Bronco quintet this year will be white, with red numbers and names. The freshman players will wear a similar uniform of red, with white lettering.

TILDEN OUTLINES 1930 TENNIS PLANS

PARIS (AP)—William T. Tilden 2d, in the midst of intense training for the French covered courts championships opening here today, paused long enough Thursday to outline his tennis plans for coming campaigns and reiterate that his days of Davis Cup play are over.

"I will not play Davis Cup tennis anymore, but I do intend to compete in the French hardcourt and the Wimbledon championships," Tilden said.

Tilden served as captain of the American forces in last year's unsuccessful attempt to lift the Davis Cup from the French defenders, and was named for the 1930 squad.

Following the covered courts tourney here, Tilden will leave for the Riviera where he plans to compete at Monte Carlo, Cannes and Nice. He is entered in the singles competition here and will pair with Charles W. Kingsley of England, in the doubles.

KANSAS STATE ELECTS NIGRO

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MANHATTAN, Kan.—Alex Nigro '31, halfback, was elected captain of the 1930 Kansas State Agricultural College football team at a recent meeting of the squad, according to an announcement made by A. H. Freeman '30, retiring captain. Nigro, whose home is in Kansas City, Mo., has been a leading member of the squad for the past two years, and was selected on the second all-conference eleven for his work during the past season.

DIETZ SIGNS FOR THREE YEARS

LAWRENCE, Kan.—F. W. McDonald, athletic director at Haskell Indian School, has announced that W. H. Dietz, head football coach, had signed to coach the Braves for the next three years. An increase in salary was included, the Haskell athletic director said.

Several New Fielding Records Made by the National League

Clark of Boston Contributed New Mark, While Ford Tied Another During 1929—Chicago Led in Team Averages With .9754

Several new records feature the National League fielding averages for 1929, according to the official marks released today. B. Earl Clark of the Boston Braves set a new major league record for putouts and chances accepted in one game by having 12 putouts and one assist in center field on May 10. The former mark was made by Max G. Carey, while playing with Pittsburgh on July 25, 1921, when he accepted 11 chances. It could also be mentioned that on July 19, 1904, Harry D. Bay, while playing with the Cleveland Indians against the Boston Red Sox, made 12 putouts. This feat, however, was accomplished during a 12-inning game, while those of Carey and Clark took place in nine innings.

Horace H. Ford, Cincinnati shortstop, tied the present league record held by William Fuller of New York, when he made 11 putouts on Sept. 18.

Other National League leaders were: Earl H. Sheely of Pittsburgh, first base, .996; Hugh M. Critz, Cincinnati, second base, .974; Andrew A. High of St. Louis, third base, .9672; Travis L. Jackson of New York, shortstop, .969; Ethan N. Allen of Cincinnati, outfield, .988; M. A. Gonzales of Chicago, catcher, .992 in 60 games (the late Walter Lerian of Philadelphia is the actual leader, fielding .986 in 163 games), and Valentine J. Picinich of Brooklyn had the most passed balls, 9. Twenty-one pitchers fielded for 1000, but the leader was Arthur C. Vance of Brooklyn, who accepted 62 chances without a misplay.

The Chicago Cubs led in team fielding with a percentage of .9754, which is a new league record, and supersedes their own mark of .9751, made in 1928. The Cubs also made the most double plays, 169, and the most putouts, 4190. The New York Giants had the most assists, 2005, and the most total chances, 6280. Seven triple plays were made in the National League in 1929, which ties the former mark set in 1910.

Chicago and Cincinnati also created a new league record by having nine double plays in a game on July 3, the Cubs making five and the Reds four. The former record of eight in one game has been achieved four times in previous years.

The entire league established a new record when they fielded for an average of .9712, bettering the mark of .9708, made in 1928. The leaders in each position follow:

H. M. CRITZ
Cincinnati National League Baseball Club.

FIRST BASEMEN

Name and Club	Throws	G	PO	A	E	TC	DP	PC
Sheely, E. H., Pittsburgh	R	139	1292	83	5	1380	102	.996
Terry, W. H., New York	L	149	1575	111	11	1697	146	.994
Kelly, G. L., Cincinnati	R	147	1537	103	11	1651	127	.993
Grimm, C. J., Chicago	L	120	1228	74	10	1312	114	.992
Bottomley, J. L., St. Louis	R	145	1347	75	13	1435	122	.991
Winthrop, A. H., Brooklyn	L	10	83	2	1	86	4	.988
Grantham, G. F., Pittsburgh	L	113	1093	47	15	1155	70	.987
Hurst, F. O., Philadelphia	R	12	71	1	1	73	5	.986
Hendrick, H. L., Brooklyn	L	154	1509	112	24	1645	125	.985
Sisler, G. H., Boston	R	39	380	33	7	420	28	.983
Tolson, Charles, Chicago	R	31	289	16	7	312	21	.978

SECOND BASEMEN

Name and Club	Throws	G	PO	A	E	TC	DP	PC
Selph, Carey, St. Louis	R	16	23	29	1	53	3	.981
Rhiel, W. J., Brooklyn	R	42	94	152	5	251	30	.980
Ford, H., Cincinnati	R	47	94	137	5	236	16	.979
Critz, H. M., Cincinnati	R	22	59	61	3	123	16	.976
Hornsby, Rogers, Chicago	R	106	210	395	16	621	72	.974
Bartell, Richard, Pittsburgh	R	156	286	547	23	856	106	.9731
Maguire, Fred, Boston	R	70	213	212	12	437	45	.9725
Frisch, F. F., St. Louis	R	138	334	437	23	794	94	.971
Trantham, G. F., Pittsburgh	R	121	295	374	21	690	66	.970
Thompson, L. F., Philadelphia	R	76	205	236	15	458	54	.967
Cohen, A. H., New York	R	148	395	512	33	940	103	.965
Flowers, D'Arcy, Brooklyn	R	94	227	315	20	562	52	.964
Reese, A. J., New York	R	39	96	109	8	213	17	.962
Moore, Edward, Brooklyn	R	44	104	163	11	278	24	.960
	R	74	135	228	17	380	31	.955

THIRD BASEMEN

Name and Club	Throws	G	PO	A	E	TC	DP	PC
Beck, C. E., Chicago	R	33	18	70	2	90	5	.978
Frisch, F. F., St. Louis	R	13	9	33	1	43	1	.977
Clarke, Stuart, Pittsburgh	R	15	12	18	1	31	3	.968
High, A. A., St. Louis	R	123	91	204	10	305	17	.9672
Whitney, A. C., Philadelphia	R	154	168	333	17	518	29	.9671
Lindstrom, F. C., New York	R	155	134	258	14	406	24	.966
Stripp, J. V., Cincinnati	R	55	49	120	7	176	4	.960
Gilbert, Walter, Brooklyn	R	142	137	271	19	427	16	.956
Bell, L. R., Boston	R	127	107	198	15	320	15	.953
Traynor, H. J., Pittsburgh	R	130	148	288	20	456	23	.951
McMillan, N. A., Chicago	R	120	151	226	21	378	19	.944
Adams, E. J., Pittsburgh	R	15	7	24	2	33	1	.939
Dressen, C. W., Cincinnati	R	98	77	157	17	251	9	.932

SHORTSTOPS

Name and Club	Throws	G	PO	A	E	TC	DP	PC
Jackson, T. L., New York	R	149	329	552	28	909	110	.969
Maranville, W. J., Boston	R	145	319	536	35	890	104	.961
Pittenger, C. A., Cincinnati	R	50	107	153	12	272	37	.956
Bancroft, D. J., Brooklyn	R	102	224	309	25	558	45	.9551
English, Elwood, Chicago	R	144	332	497	29	858	107	.9550
Ford, H. H., Cincinnati	R	108	239	368	20	637	86	.9529
Bartell, Richard, Pittsburgh	R	97	179	246	21	446	42	.9529
Thevenow, Thomas, Philadelphia	R	90	188	296	24	508	56	.9527
Moore, Edward, Brooklyn	R	36	63	120	10	193	21	.9481
Gilbert, C. M., St. Louis	R	146	338	499	46	883	95	.9478
Beck, C., Chicago	R	14	24	48	4	76	15	.947
Warner, J. R., Brooklyn	R	73	132	190	27	349	32	.940
Friberg, B. A., Philadelphia	R	27	54	3	..	57	..	1.000
Brickell, Fred, Pittsburgh	L	24	45	1	..	46	..	1.000
Mueller, C. F., Boston	L	16	45	1	..	46	..	1.000
Cooney, J. E., Boston	R	17	32	1	..	33	..	1.000
Boyle, Ralph, Boston	R	69	157	4	1	162	..	.993
Cullop, H. N., Brooklyn	R	40	102	5	1	108	1	.991
Roettger, W. H., St. Louis	R	39	94	2	1	97	1	.990
Friberg, B. A., Philadelphia	R	157	393	12	5	410	2	.988
Peel, H. H., Philadelphia	R	411	450	22	6	478	6	.987
Allen, E. N., Cincinnati	R	39	94	2	1	97	1	.990
Heathcote, L. E., Chicago	L	143	225	15	5	245	5	.986
Stephenson, J. R., Chicago	L	52	131	4	2	137	2	.985
Roush, E. J., New York	R	130	245	9	4	258	4	.984
Clark, E. B., Boston	L	107	248	18	5	271	5	.982
Purdy, E. V., Cincinnati	R	74	216	7	5	228	3	.9780
Hendrick, H. L., Brooklyn	R	42	84	3	2	89	..	.9775
Frederick, J. H., Brooklyn	R	75	73	3	2	80	..	.9750
Cuyler, H. S., Chicago	L	143	418	15	11	434	1	.9746
Leach, Fred, New York	R	329	288	13	8	311	6	.9743
Orsatti, E. R., St. Louis	R	95	149	2	4	155	..	.9742
Douthit, T. L., St. Louis	L	77	176	12	5	193	5	.9741
Ott, Melvin, New York	R	350	442	8	12	462	1	.9740
Harper, G. W., Boston	R	149	333	26	16	371	12	.9731
Richbourg, Lance, Boston	R	136	266	5	8	281	2	.972
O'Doul, F. J., Philadelphia	L	134	328	14	10	352	2	.9712
Moore, John, Chicago	L	154	320	14	10	344	5	.9710
Wilson, L. R., Chicago	R	15	32	1	1	34	..	.9705
Welsh, J. D., 35 New York, 51 Boston	R	150	386	14	12	406	4	.9702
	R	86	220	10	7	237	2	.9701

CATCHERS

Name and Club	Throws	G	PO	A	E	TC	DP	PC	PB
Grace, R. E., Chicago	R	27	106	18	..	124	1	1.000	..
Dixon, Leo, Cincinnati	R	11	42	8	..	50	..	1.000	..
Gonzales, M. A., Chicago	R	60	212	34	2	248	7	.992	1
DeBerry, J. H., Brooklyn	R	68	304	36	3	343	3	.991	4
Lerian, W. L., Philadelphia	R	163	271	69	5

COLLEGE GRADES AND CAREER PAY UNDER ANALYSIS

'Don't Be Too Intellectual,' Investigator Advises—Today's Youth Defended

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DES MOINES, Ia.—Students who receive high grades in college are not generally those who earn high salaries in their future careers, educators assembled here for the convention of the American Association for the Advancement of Science were told by G. C. Brandenburg of Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.

"Be agreeable and impressive, but don't be too intellectual," was Mr. Brandenburg's advice to college men on the ground that "it doesn't pay."

In addition to the educational sessions, 60 other sections have arranged to hold meetings concurrently during the eight-day period ending Jan. 2. More than 3000 natural scientists from all parts of the United States had registered when the educators, first to open their informal discussions, officially started this eighty-first annual convention of the association.

Five-Year Study Made

Mr. Brandenburg's address, based on a five-year study of the relationship between success in college and success in after life, was a conspicuous part of the opening program. He told the educators that the personality of students in college has a positive relation to their business success as shown by his survey, but that scholastic grades were not a good index.

The theory that an "athlete sacrifices studies for the team, to the detriment of his own later career," is not true, the Purdue man declared. He cited statistics to show that 13 varsity athletes included in his tests were making more money at the end of a five-year period after graduation than the average of the test group. He added, however, that the statistics on athletics concerned only graduates of the College of Engineering.

"Youthful deviation is slight, and is no cause for disapproval by the so-called older generation," Dr. E. G. Lockhart of Drake University, Des Moines, Ia., told the education section. Dr. Lockhart conducted a survey of 3500 school children in Iowa, and cited figures which purported to show that the "youth of America reaches the 'flaming' period during the senior year of high school."

Youths' Attitude Estimated

In an attempt to learn the children's attitude toward law, Dr. Lockhart asked 51 questions concerning 20 laws and weighed the replies against answers to the same questions of law enforcement and lawmaking officers of Iowa.

"The test showed that lawyers ranked 48.08 in their answers, while fourth grade pupils rated 44.07. The children's percentage, after rising steadily until the eleventh grade, declined sharply thereafter," the Drake educator said. He saw in this evidence that attitude "toward law improves until in high school we discover a tendency to fall below, or perhaps we had better say to deviate from, the attitude held by adults."

D. A. Worcester of the University of Nebraska, Lincoln, expressed the opinion that alumni who tell undergraduates not to take college too seriously, as they will forget all they learn, are speaking the truth only in part.

"Some of the book learning is retained," Mr. Worcester said, "although much of the knowledge gained is forgotten before the students leave the classroom.

"But in any event," he added, "it is much easier for the pupil to relearn the subject."

OLD KING COAL DOES MOST OF WORLD'S WORK

(Continued from Page 1)

burgh is about half way between New York and Chicago; we are concerned with the general relation, not with exact measurements, which would differ somewhat according to the way in which they were made.

James Watt devised the horsepower as a unit of work so he could make a comparison between what his steam pumps would do in comparison with the horses then used in lifting the water out of the tin mines of Great Britain. To be on the safe side he added 50 per cent to his measurement, and the average horse does not work at the rate of a horsepower. It is generally accepted that a man works at the rate of one-tenth horsepower.

Most of the work of the world is done by coal, however, which produces steam which drives engines. The potential work in a pound of coal is very much greater than that which we are able to produce from it, and in order to estimate from the amount of coal burned in a year the amount of work done we have to estimate the average yield of power.

The most efficient plants use less than one-fourth as much coal for a horsepower as the small ones and, as we have more large, highly efficient plants than any other country (Germany being our nearest competitor in that regard), I have given the other countries the benefit of the doubt by estimating that 2¾ pounds of coal will yield a horsepower-hour of work, though our best plants would produce over two horsepower-hours from it.

Figures are available to permit an estimate of what proportion of all the coal mined is used for the production of power, as are figures for the total amount of coal consumed in the various countries of the world. Applying the same factors to all countries enables us to calculate the work done by coal in them and the basis of calculation underestimates rather than overestimates the proportion done here.

Petroleum Easy—Water Power Hard

In the same way the work done by petroleum can be estimated, for we have a dependable figure as to the relation between horsepower and gallons of gasoline or fuel oil, and the quantities of both used annually are accurately known. As a matter of fact only a few countries use large amounts of either.

Water power is a little more difficult to estimate, but for this country we have pretty accurate figures as to both the theoretical capacity of the water-power plants and the work actually done, which is quite another matter. For the rest of the world there are figures as to the theoretical capacity of the plants and it seems to be fair to consider that their actual output bears the same relation to their actual capacity as ours do.

Actually water power is not of much importance except as a political issue, or in a few favored places where it happens to be available near where people can use it. Its only advantage is that it does not use up our coal supply, since power can be produced as cheaply in a modern coal-fired plant as in a water-power plant. Water power was once very important in the beginnings of industry in New England, but it has already lost that importance and if all the water power in the world were developed (most of it is in regions where there is no present prospect of its ever being available) it would only be a small fraction of what we are producing from coal.

I have left out of this calculation the work done by animals because it is very small compared to that produced from coal and other mechanical sources. Therefore it would not change the figures much after going through the labor of trying to estimate it, which could not be done with anything like the accuracy of the estimation of mechanical work.

Since the figure of one-tenth horsepower for a man is for fairly hard work, I have estimated that everybody, old and young, women and men, works at the average rate of one-twentieth horsepower and by multiplying the total population by that figure get a comparative amount of human work in all countries. Adding up these totals is no more complicated than adding a bridge score and thus we obtain an estimated total of all the work, human and mechanical, done in the world in a year, all calculated on the same basis. It is at once evident that the United States has about half the total, nearly all of it mechanical work.

Slavery That Harms No One

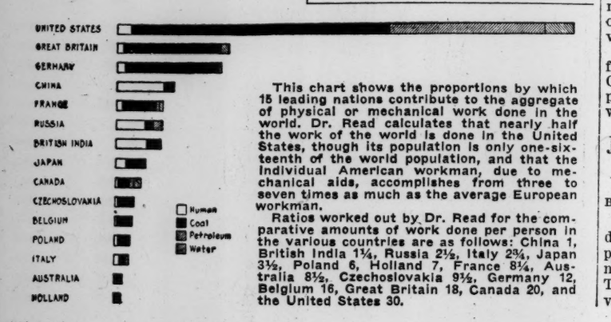
When we come to divide these sums back by the number of people in the countries, the results are surprising to one who has not thought about such things. We find that in this country each person has 35 invisible slaves, for that is what his proportion of the total amount of work sums up. These slaves eat nothing and require no care, hence we live in a luxury that even the Greeks and Romans, who also enjoyed the benefit of the labor of slaves, did not approach.

Human slavery is morally degrading and it is just as well that civilizations based on it did not survive, but there is no moral issue involved in our use of mechanical slaves, and those who write about the perils of the machine age notwithstanding, there is no peril to culture in it.

Leonardo da Vinci was just as much interested in machinery as he was in art, and modern engineers are just as much interested in art and literature as the men who do the work of the world have ever been.

Can the other countries of the world do as much work per person as we do here? Why not? We have nothing here that the Indians did not have before Columbus arrived, except the will and the intellect to make the best use of natural resources. Countries, like Italy, that lack coal are the most seriously handicapped and they will have to make their choice between a teeming population living on a low economic level or restricting their population growth to permit advance in living standards. Fortunately the world has plenty of coal, widely distributed.

What the world needs is the industrial leadership we have had, and, most of all, it needs to rid itself of the class of people who think that acquisition of a competence should be followed thereafter by doing no work. It is the working rich men of America who have made possible the rich working men of America.



This chart shows the proportions by which 15 leading nations contribute to the aggregate of physical or mechanical work done in the world. Dr. Read calculates that nearly half the work of the world is done in the United States, though its population is only one-sixteenth of the world population, and that the individual American workman, due to mechanical aids, accomplishes from three to seven times as much as the average European workman.

Ratios worked out by Dr. Read for the comparative amounts of work done per person in the various countries are as follows: China 1, British India 1¼, Russia 2½, Italy 2¾, Japan 3½, Poland 6, Holland 7, France 8¼, Australia 8½, Czechoslovakia 9½, Germany 12, Belgium 16, Great Britain 18, Canada 20, and the United States 30.

CHICAGO BOYS' CLUB BENEFITS COMMUNITY

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—"Imagine what happens among the boys in a congested neighborhood, with only traffic-ridden streets for playgrounds, when word gets around that a clubhouse is to be opened, athletic teams organized and a swimming pool built. The reaction is instantaneous for good."

With this foreword, the Chicago Boys' Club, which operates three clubhouses in thickly populated sections of Chicago and a 114-acre camp at Winona Lake, Ind., announces that during the fiscal year ended Sept. 30, more than 4100 boys took part in its activities to the aggregate of 323,504 attendances. Less vandalism and more good citizenship have been the direct result of this service, according to John H. Witter, superintendent of the club.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED — Position as Secretary-Companion; will travel Florida or California; own and can drive car. Address M. B. C., Vinings, Ga.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situation Wanted heading.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON—Small heated apartments, $32.50 up; references required. Apply office, 454 Huntington Ave.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

STEPPING STONES welcomes children; country and seashore; three acres playground; tutoring; scientific care combined with love and understanding. EDITH L. CAPEN, No. Scituate, Mass. Tel. Scituate 107-R.

BOOK SERVICE

OUT-OF-PRINT BOOKS SEARCHED FOR and sets of single volumes supplied. ROSLYN BOOK SERVICE, Roslyn Heights, N. Y.

DRIVING INSTRUCTION

AUTO driving lessons given, $2.00 per hour; special license course; will call for pupils. MILDRED BARTON, 130 Prospect St., Wakefield, Mass. Crystal 0838-M.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

BANKING, Brokerage and Commercial Office and Sales positions for men and women. THE PERSONNEL COMPANY, 198 Broadway, N. Y. C. Rm. 501 Cort. 2363

BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE MARY F. KINGSTON, 11 JOHN ST., N. Y. C. Cortlandt 6935

CONFIDENTIAL PERSONAL SERVICE for those seeking new or BETTER positions in New York's finest business offices. Call in person 9-2 p. m. VOCATIONAL BUREAU, INC., 105 West 40th St., New York City.

FLORENCE SPENCER Commercial opportunities for men and women. 2 West 43d Street, N. Y. C. Penn. 0900.

LOUISE C. HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 280 B'way, New York City. Telephone Worth 2080.

MRS. J. E. CURTISS Formerly Manager Employment Dept. Remington Typewriter Co. MRS. M. B. BRADLEY, Associate EMPLOYMENT SPECIALISTS 158 West 45th Street Bryant 8835

HELP WANTED

CHEF or experienced cook capable of managing the kitchen of a large establishment. Reply to M-50, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

BOARDING SCHOOL, near New York requires two good couples for pantry and dining room. Box W-56, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

HOUSES TO LET

WILL RENT MY BUNGALOW in NEEDHAM, MASS., Feb. 1st, 5 rooms, sun parlor, screened porch, garden, garage; 7 minutes to trains and stores; adults only; $65; references exchanged. Call after 6 p. m., Needham 1367.

LADIES' TAILORING

EXPERIENCED work in tailoring and dressmaking; prices moderate. M. MARONE, 1181 Madison Ave., N. Y. C. Phone Atwater 5402

MOVING AND STORAGE

DEAD STORAGE

Private lockers. Heated $5 month. Room 300 cars. 25 Irvington St., Boston. Kenmore 0638.

LONG-DISTANCE moving anywhere; house-to-house moving, packing, shipping, storing; work guaranteed; 30 years' experience. NEW ENGLAND AUTO VAN CO., 423 Brookline Ave., Boston. Aspinwall 2907; Uni. 9847-W.

OFFICE FURNISHINGS

LARGE selection of new and used furniture for office or studio. DRIVER DESK COMPANY, 6 East 33d. N. Y. C.

OFFICES TO LET

NEW YORK CITY Practitioner's office for rent evenings 11 West 42nd Street Room 1082 Telephone Penn. 3362.

PAYING GUESTS

CLINTON HALL PITTSFIELD, MASS. Comfortable Home near Christian Science church. Quiet, restful. Open all year. Booklet. MARGARET V. HAIGHT. Tel. 2604. 74 Wendell Ave.

SILVER BIRCHES Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island *Open all the year. Home-like surroundings for rest, study and recreation.* Phone Ronkonkoma 16

PRINTING

PRINTING — 250 20-lb. bond letterheads, $2; billheads, envelopes, cards, same price; combination, $7; booklets, folders, labels, show cards; everything reasonable; prompt personal service; also plateless raised printing. CALL PRINTING CO., 13 East 16th Street, New York City, Algonquin 6147.

REAL ESTATE

AN ideal bungalow of 5 rooms with sleeping porch downstairs; 3-room apartment upstairs with bath, kitchenette and sleeping porch; this is now rented; laundry in basement; oil heat; beautiful grounds 60' front, 120' deep, hedge all around, 2 apple trees and summer house; 9 miles from Boston; will sell for $10,000. Call Asp. 0839 or write Box M-29, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CONCORD, N. H.—Five-room bungalow, modern improvements; 6000 feet of land; $5800. Tel. 2337-R.

GOING abroad, selling home built for owner; dignified, complete residence, 12 rooms, 3 baths; lot 100x270, spacious lawn, large fruit and shade trees; 2-car garage; Montclair branch Lackawanna R. R., now being electrified; near station; near schools; in excellent condition; thoroughly modern; rare opportunity; $30,000. Glen Ridge 5580 (N. J.).

Local Classified

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REAL ESTATE *(Continued)*

SCARSDALE, N. Y. Village of Homes ELIZABETH LOCKE BOGART (Realtor)

44 Drake Road Tel. 159

We Are Preparing to Offer 3 ACRE PLOTS

Ranging in price from $1000 to $1500. Bungalows permitted. Electricity available. Hunting and fishing in immediate vicinity.

Wm. E. DODD ASSOCIATE REALTORS

SEE US FOR FRIENDLY PLACES

164 Bedford Rd., Pleasantville, N. Y.

ROOMS AND BOARD

EXCEPTIONAL opportunity for young man willing to share room to obtain good home. Box M-73, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

PHILADELPHIA, PA. — Gentleman and daughter, school age, can have home, including care and sewing; family of 2 adults. Phone Sherwood 5316.

ROOMS TO LET

A CLUB RESIDENCE FOR MEN AND WOMEN

$10 TO $25 WEEKLY TRANSIENTS $2 PER DAY UPWARD

New 550-room hotel, private baths, luxuriously furnished, all light and airy; swimming pool, gymnasium, social rooms, library, roof solarium, restaurant; beautiful view New York harbor; 5 minutes' Wall Street; breakfast 25 cents up, lunch 50 cents, dinner $1; also a la carte, at rates that will surprise you.

HOTEL PIERREPONT Pierrepont and Hicks Streets Brooklyn Heights, Brooklyn, N. Y. Main 5500

ASK MISS ROLFE Rooms in Select Homes 504 W. 112th St., N. Y. C. Cath. 9549.

BOSTON, 21 St. Botolph St.—Comfortable single room; one light housekeeping. Tel. Copley 4600-J. MRS. PERRY.

NEW YORK CITY, 1105 Amsterdam Ave., Apt. 36—Comfortably furnished room opening in hall, steam heat, near bath; 1 block Columbia University, convenient subway and Fifth Avenue buses; $6. Cathedral 5396.

NEW YORK CITY, 544 West 110th St. (Near Broadway)—Rooms, suites, men's new 8-story clubhouse; hotel service; restaurant; daily, weekly, monthly.

NEW YORK CITY, 515 West 110th—Large double adjoining bath, $14; medium room, running water, centrally located. 7A.

NEW YORK CITY, 606 West 116th St. (Apt. 53)—Large room, twin closets, twin beds, next bath; business couple; $18.

NEW YORK CITY, 220 W. 107th St. (Apt. 25)—Clean, comfortable, single rooms, $8, $10; kitchen privileges.

SOMERVILLE, MASS.—Desirable rooms furnished or unfurnished with privileges; modern apartment opposite park. M-28, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED

COUPLE—Competent in many ways in the home; chauffeur, free to travel. X-83, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED — WOMEN

NEW YORK CITY—Colored part time maid desires part or full time; sleep out; cleaning 8 to 4. Pilgecombe 3775.

WANTED—Position by middle aged woman as practical attendant for one; capable of taking charge of home; willing to do light duties. K-6, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WANTED—Position by capable, experienced attendant with child or adult; Christian Scientists preferred. K-5, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

YOUNG, capable Swiss woman, trained in institutional work as housekeeper, dietician, wishes position small institution or motherless home. Box S-75, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

TO LET — FURNISHED

TO SUB-LET, attractively furnished 3, 4 and 5-room apartments; well located. THE SERVICE BUREAU, 236 Huntington Ave., Boston. Kenmore 4033.

VOCAL INSTRUCTION

JAN BOISSEVAIN DE HECK Teacher of Singing

163 West 57th St., N. Y. C. Circle 10059

Mr. De Heck was for 5 years head of the Department of Voice at Skidmore College.

Classified advertisements for The Christian Science Monitor are received at the following advertising offices:

BOSTON
107 Falmouth St. Tel. Back Bay 4330
NEW YORK
270 Madison Ave. Tel. Caledonia 2706
LONDON
2, Adelphi Terrace Tel. Temple Bar 1364
PARIS
3 Avenue de l'Opéra Gutenberg 42.71
FLORENCE
11, Via Magenta Tel. 23.406
BERLIN
11, Unter den Linden Merkur 6523
PHILADELPHIA
902 Fox Bldg. Tel. Rittenhouse 9186
CHICAGO
1058 McCormick Bldg. Tel. Webster 7182
1499 Union Trust Bldg. Tel. Cherry 7699
DETROIT
442 Book Bldg. Tel. Cadillac 5035
KANSAS CITY
405 National Fidelity Bldg. Tel. Victor 3702
SAN FRANCISCO
625 Market St. Tel. Sutter 7240
LOS ANGELES
Van Nuys Bldg. Tel. Trinity 2004
SEATTLE
350 Skinner Bldg. Tel. Main 3904
ST. LOUIS
1775 Rlway. Exch. Bldg. Tel. Chestnut 5178
PORTLAND, OREGON
1022 Am. Bank Bldg. Tel. Beacon 9395

Also by Local Advertising Representatives in many cities throughout the United States and other countries.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Maine

AUBURN

New Year Greetings

To our old friends and ever increasing number of new ones made through the columns of The Christian Science Monitor.

GEO. M. ROAK CO., *Florists*

Tel. 980

80 Court Street *New Theatre Bldg.*

BANGOR

Dresses for Every Type

Dresses for Every Occasion
Coats, Hats, Gloves
Costume Jewelry, Accessories
Exclusive Representative for the famous KICKERNICK PATENTED UNDERDRESS Line.
We cordially invite you to visit our shop

Smith's Specialty Shop

New Coe Block

61 MAIN ST., BANGOR, MAINE

HART SCHAFFNER & MARX CLOTHES

and Other Good Wearables

Miller & Webster Company

Walk-Over TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

SHOE STORE

44 Main Street

The Frank Grocery Co. and The Fairmount Market

EXCLUSIVE DISTRIBUTORS

S. S. PIERCE CO.

Made Land Planned on Chicago Lake Front

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Filling in the lake front has become a habit in Chicago. On the day following the completion of the last link of the new "Outer Drive" South Park commissioners, who directed the work, instructed their superintendent to draw up plans for 500 acres more of proposed lake front park to begin where the existing park boulevards stop.

The additional fill would extend the new boulevard to the Indiana state line. Specifically, it would call for made land from Sixty-seventh to Ninety-second Streets. It would cost anywhere from $5,000,000 to $15,000,000 according to South Park authorities, and will require the voting of bonds by citizens, and acquisition of riparian rights on certain sections of the lake front which are still privately owned.

The development of the entire lake front of the city was indorsed in the Chicago plan but no detailed improvement for this portion of it was worked out.

JASPAR GOVERNMENT IN BELGIUM APPROVED

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BRUSSELS—The Senate, after a debate on a ministerial declaration, passed a vote of confidence in the new Jaspar Government, 84 to 55. The Socialist and Flemish Deputies voted against the resolution.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Maine

BANGOR *(Continued)*

COAL

We offer both Hard and Soft Coal in any size or quantity desired.

Our Motto:
QUALITY PREPARATION SERVICE
May We Have Your Business?

STICKNEY & BABCOCK COAL CO.
Telephone 125 19 State Street

DILLINGHAM'S

Booksellers and Stationers

13 HAMMOND STREET

PORTLAND

Carles' Hair Store

Portland, Maine

You can depend on the service you get at Carles'. Maker of Fine Human Hair Goods of Every Description.

Massachusetts

BELMONT

Telephone Porter 3780

Superior Laundry Company

625 Concord Avenue, Cambridge

THRIF-T, FLAT WORK, ALL PREST

THE SHOP UNIQUE

GIFTS

451 Common Street, Belmont
35 Salem Street, Medford
651 Massachusetts Avenue, Arlington
552 Main Street, Winchester

BOSTON

Roosevelt Beauty Salon

Miss Briggs and Mrs. Malcolmson

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UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Massachusetts

BOSTON *(Continued)*

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Fort Fairfield—E. E. Scates.
Gardiner—F. I. Russell, F. H. Dunning.
Lewiston—P. W. Babcock, 71 Lisbon St.; George L. Rowe, 52 Ash St.; Edward J. Murphy Co., 2 Bates St.; H. R. Alden, 6 Lisbon St.; Horace Mayo, 23 Cottage St.
Mechanic Falls—Staton's, 81 Main St.
Portland—Chisholm Bros., Union Station News Stand; Brickett & Rand, 664 Congress St.; Donnell's News Stand, 137 Congress St.; Albert S. Marr's News Stand, 20 Custom House Wharf; Eastland News Stand, Congress St.; Fessenden News Co., 497 Congress St.; J. W. Petersen & Co., 590 Congress St.; Congress Square Hotel News Stand, 579 Congress St.
South Poland—Summit Spring Hotel News Stand.

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Arlington—The Saxony Shop, 210a Massachusetts Ave.
Auburndale—**W. F. Hallock**, 343 Auburn St.
Beverly Farms—F. W. Varney's Pharmacy.

BOSTON

Hotel News Stands—Bellevue, Beacon St.; Copley-Plaza, Copley Sq.; Hemenway, Westland Ave.; Longwood Towers, Longwood Station; Puritan, Commonwealth Ave.; Ritz-Carlton, Arlington St.; Somerset, Commonwealth Ave.; Statler, Park Square; Vendome, Commonwealth Ave. and Dartmouth St.; Hotel Sheraton, 91 Bay State Road; Hotel Lincolnshire, Charles St.
Buckley's News Stands, Massachusetts Ave. and Boylston St., Norway St. and Massachusetts Ave., Falmouth and Massachusetts Ave.; Saunder's News Stand, 44 State St.; Pappas Bros., 1100 Boylston St.; Belmarsh Drug Co., 1150 Boylston St.; Massachusetts Ave. Shoe Repairing Co., 149 Massachusetts Ave.; J. Kantellis, 2-2a Massachusetts Ave.; Kirka Bros., 189 Columbus Ave.; Vendome News Company, 261 Dartmouth St.; R. S. Ellis, 163 Dartmouth St.; Anthony Defino, 11 Norway St.; S. J. Barron, 196 Huntington Ave.; F. M. Riley, 66 Anderson St.; M. Andelman, 284 Tremont St.; Charles Frasca, 249 Washington St.; H. Rief, 283 Washington St.; H. S. Spiel, 88 Broad St.; C. Toumbras, 1728 Washington St.; Armstrong News Stand, Rowe's Wharf; Union News Stand No. 1, South Station; Union News Stand, Trinity Station; Armstrong News Stand, North Station; newsboy, entrance to South Station; Jasmine Candy Shop, 5 Kilmarnock St.; S. Astrofsky, front of Thompson's Spa, Washington St.; newsboy, 50 Congress St.; Back Bay News Co., 230 Huntington Ave.; John Kosh, Tremont Row and Hanover St.; John Farber, 40 Court St.; Union News Stand, Back Bay Railroad Station; newsboy at entrance to North Station; Norway Spa, 222a Mass. Ave.; Shoe Shine Parlor, 133 Mass. Ave.; Boylston Fruit Co., 905 Boylston St.; Falmouth Spa, 55 Falmouth St.; Norway Fruit Co., 9½ Norway St.; H. Garrison, 58 Astor St.; Louis Kosonowitz, 37 St. Stephen St.; Fenway Spa, 84 Westland Ave.; Canis Bros., 58 Huntington Ave.; R. B. Francke, 148 Huntington Ave.; Dartmouth Spa, 607 Tremont St.; Pembroke Spa, 671 Tremont St.; Back Bay Spa, 350 Columbus Ave.; D. Gamaris, 354b Mass. Ave.; Y. W. C. A. News Stand, 410 Stuart St.; Derry's Stationery Store, 77 Charles St.; Commonwealth Spa, 1221 Commonwealth Ave., Allston; Ansel's News Stand, Huntington Ave. and Dartmouth St.; Krim News Co., 829 Beacon St.; Ginsberg News Service, Mt. Vernon and Joy Sts.
News Stands at Subway Entrances—Washington and Summer Sts.; Washington and Milk Sts.; Tremont St. opposite West St. on Boston Common; Tremont St. opposite Avery St. on Boston Common; Park St. Station; Kenmore Station; Massachusetts Ave. Station; Copley Station; Arlington Station.
News Stands in Subway and Elevated Stations — Massachusetts Ave., Stands Nos. 1 and 2; Copley Station; Boylston Station, Stand No. 1; Park St. Station, Stand No. 1; Scollay Sq. Station, Stands Nos. 1 and 2; Sullivan Square Station, Stands Nos. 2 and 5; Everett Station, Stands Nos. 1 and 2; North Station, Stand No. 1; Northampton Station; Dudley Station, Stands Nos. 1, 4, 5, 6 and 7; Eggleston Sq. Station, Stand No. 2; Forest Hills Station; Essex Station; Summer St. Station, Stand No. 1; Milk St. Station; Old South Station; Winter St. Station, Stand No. 1; Boylston St. Station, Stand No. 2; Washington Station, Stands Nos. 1 and 2; Dewey Sq. Station, Stands Nos. 1 and 2; Andrew Sq. Station, Devonshire St. Station.

BROOKLINE

Reservoir News Co., 1646A Beacon St.; Coolidge Corner News Co., 252 Harvard St.; Allston News Co., 14 Franklin St.; Brighton News Co., Washington St.; Morey's Store, 1043 Beacon St.; W. D. Paine & Co., 256 Washington St.
Brighton—Brighton News Co., 381 Market St.
Brockton—Union News, Brockton Station.

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News Stands in Subway Stations—Central Sq. Station; Kendall Station; Harvard Sq. Station, Stands Nos. 1, 2 and 3.
Concord—James S. Maguire, News Dealer, B. & M. Station; Richardson's Drug Store.
Concord Junction—The Rexall Drug Store.
Cotuit—Handy's Variety Store.
Danvers—C. F. Newbegin
Dedham—Wallace Acton, 5 Eastern Ave.
Dorchester—Archer Bros., Peabody Square; C. Davis, cor. Washington and Ashmont Sts.; Mr. Carra (fruit store), cor. Washington and Fenelon Sts.
Everett—E. B. Noyes Stationery Store, 434 Broadway.
Fall River—City News Co.; **N. & K. Shop**, Robeson St.; Samuel Smith, 105 No. Main St.; Mulvey's News Stand, 1058 No. Main St.; Fall River News Co., 182 Second St.
Fitchburg—The New York Shoe Shine Parlor, 293 Main St.; The Hotel Raymond; Brooks Pharmacy, 497 Main St.
Framingham—Bates & Holdsworth.
Greenfield—Greenfield Office Supply Co., 12 Federal St.
Haverhill—Prof. Bill's News Stand, Washington St.; Gardelin's Fruit Store, Monument Sq.; John C. Nickas, 134½ Merrimack St.
Holyoke—Hotel Nonotuck; Leonard Woerner, 418 High St.; Fitzgerald Book & Art Co., 284 High St.
Lawrence—Chas. H. Morgan.
Lexington—Martin's Drug Store.
Lowell—Armstrong News Co., R. R. Station; W. H. I. Hayes, Central and Prescott Sts.; McCord's Store, 236 Merrimack St.; Breen's Confectionery Store, Westford St.; corner Stevens.
Lynn—J. Peredlo, 7 City Hall Square; Walter H. Harris, 224 Lewis St.; R. Lunder, Central Square.
Malden—Orpheum Fruit Store, 452 Main St.
Marlboro—Thompson's Stationery Store, 131 Main St.
Medford Hillside—Coldrick's News Stand, Boston Ave. and Winthrop St.
Melrose Highlands—Hill & Co., Inc., Franklin St.
Merrimac—Goodwin & Co.
Methuen—T. H. Tirrell.
Newton—F. J. Perry, 285 Washington St.
Newton Center—B. Woodman & Son, 1241 Center St.
Newton Highlands—Willey's Drug Store.
Newtonville—Newtonville News Co., 258 Walnut St.; Tuttle's Drug Store; Walnut St.; Edmands Drug Store, Walnut St.
West Newton—Newton News Co., 1278 Washington St.
Newburyport—Fowles' News Co., 17 State St.
New Bedford—New Bedford Hotel, 725 Pleasant; Union St. R. R. Waiting Room, Purchase and Williams Sts.; New Bedford News Co., 907 Purchase St.
North Abington—N. J. Sheehan.
Pittsfield—C. H. Hamm, 119 Elm St.; Wendell News Co., West St.
Plainville—Plainville News Depot.
Quincy—Sam's News Stand, Quincy Square; Quincy News Agency.
Reading—M. F. Charles, Main St.
Rockland—A. S. Peterson's Store.
Roxbury—Lishner (fruit store), 532 Warren St.; Benj. de Young, 386 Blue Hill Ave.; Winthrop Store, 113 Warren St.; H. Levine, 496 Blue Hill Ave.
Salem—A. F. Goldsmith & Co., 84 Front St.; W. P. Radford Co., 163 Washington St.; R. S. Bauer, 216 Essex St.; Hawthorne Hotel News Stand, 18 Washington Sq.
Sharon—Howard Mackey.
Somerville—Fred R. Bolton, Teele Sq.; B. P. Sawyer, Highland Ave., cor. Central St.; H. B. Wentworth, Ball Sq.; Wilson's Drug Store, Central and Highland Aves.; R. S. Gardiner's, 231 Elm St.; A. L. Karstner's News Stand, 37 Walnut St.
Springfield—Kimball Hotel, 140 Chestnut St.; Spellman's News Stand, 3rd National Bank Bldg.; Roy M. Woodstock, 192 State St.; A. J. & F. W. Stagnaro, 564 State St.; Kokkinos Bros. & Co., 782 State St.; The Worthy Hotel, 189 Worthington St.; Union News Stand No. 2, Railroad Station; Day & Night Store, 1659 Main St.; Marshman's, 1620 Main St.; Nick's Candy Store, 858 Belmont Ave.; Chamberlain's, 281 Westfield St., Mittineague.
Southbridge—The E. F. Dakin Co.
Swampscott—Boynton's Store.
Taunton—Geo. A. Woods News Co., 22 Broadway.
Waban—R. J. Coulter, Beacon St.
Waltham—C. L. Lander's, 707 Moody St.; Waltham Spa, Main and Moody Sts.
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West Auburn—Miss L. H. Warren.
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Winthrop—At Totman & Ham's Stores, Winthrop Center, Winthrop Beach, Winthrop Highlands Station; also at S. M. Paterson's, Ingalls Station.
Woburn—Moore & Parker.
Worcester—F. A. Easton, Cor. Main and Pleasant Sts.; Union Station, Washington Sq.; Bancroft Hotel News Stand, Franklin St.; E. F. Stowe, 624½ Main St.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Berlin Falls—Owen F. Cole.
Claremont—Rand's News Depot.
Concord—Pleasant Street Pharmacy, 34 Pleasant St.; Rexall Store, 2 North Main St.; Charles E. Pike, Inc., 132 North Main St.; Hanson's Variety Store Clinton and South Sts.; Penhall Fruit Company; Armstrong News Stand, B. & M. R. R. Station; Gibson's Variety Store, 100 North Main St.
Croyton—F. H. Kemp.
Dover—Armstrong's News Stand, Railroad Station.
Hampton—Hampton News Store.
Keene—Sally Wellman Bookstore.
Manchester—Armstrong News Co., Union Station; The News & Book Shop, 30 Hanover St.; Albert J. Marshall's Store, 24 South Main St., West Manchester; Frank A. James Store, 661 Chestnut St.
Portsmouth—Portsmouth News Agency, 25 Congress St.
Rochester—F. W. Osgood.
Wolfeboro—J. H. Irish & Co.

RHODE ISLAND

Barrington—C. N. Annis.
Newport—The Wm. P. Clarke Co., 264 Thames St.; Hotel Viking News Stand.
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UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Massachusetts

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Massachusetts

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UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Massachusetts

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UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Massachusetts

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UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Massachusetts

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A Happy New Year
A. McCALLUM & CO.

For Every Woman's Taste
In smart array the new DANIEL GREEN SLIPPERS delight every taste. To see our stock of these Slippers makes choosing easy.
H. E. BICKNELL
158 MAIN STREET

HILL BROTHERS
You may not have received a KENWOOD BLANKET for a Christmas gift. We would suggest that you make no delay in purchasing, while our stock is complete.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Massachusetts

NORTHAMPTON (Continued)

Kimball & Cary Co.
Fuel Dealers
CASTLE COAL FUEL and FURNACE OIL
Phone 19 12 MAIN ST.
NORTHAMPTON, MASS.

Picture Framing, Pictures, Etchings
THE PARK CO.
219 Main Street

PITTSFIELD

OUR GREAT AFTER-CHRISTMAS EVENT
Mark Down Sale of *Women's and Misses' Coats, Dresses and Wraps*
An opportunity to purchase quality garments for ⅓ to ½ less than regular fair prices. See daily papers for further particulars.
ENGLAND BROS.
Pittsfield, Mass.

C. H. CUTTING CO.
wishes its friends a Happy and Prosperous New Year

Walk-Over
SHOES for MEN and WOMEN
The Only
Walk-Over Shoe Store
in PITTSFIELD is at
126 NORTH STREET

Be Sure to Hear The NEW
PHILCO RADIO
Stop at 27 Reed Street
or phone us to send one to your home on trial.
WEEKS BATTERY and ELECTRICAL SHOP
27 Reed Street Tel. 4048

Complete Home Furnishers
D. J. SHAW, Mgr.
Where you can buy in confidence. Good Values. But never at the expense of Good Quality.
ATHERTON FURNITURE CO.
297 North Street, Pittsfield, Mass.

The WALLACE COMPANY
Wishes One and All a Most Prosperous and Happy New Year

Wishing You
A Very Happy New Year!
GRAND UNION GROCERY CO.
"STORES OF QUALITY"

BERKSHIRE COUNTY SAVINGS BANK
26,000 Depositors
Deposits received from
$1 to $4000 single accts.
$1 to $8000 double accts.
4½%

THE CLARICE SHOP
451 NORTH STREET
Pittsfield's Corset Shop
Annual Discount Sale of Corsets, Corselettes, Wraparounds and Brassieres, Dec. 24th to 31st

Happy and Prosperous New Year
RAINEY & MERRY
23 NORTH STREET *JEWELERS*

The AGRICULTURAL NATIONAL BANK
Resources Eleven Million Dollars
Why Not Start a Savings Account?
May 1930 be to you all a Year of Happy and Prosperous Days
The MEYER STORE Inc.
Cor. North and Summer Sts. *Open Every Eve.*

Fine TURKEYS
With All the Fixin's
KELSEY'S MARKET
Everything for the Table

The Flower Shop Inc.
40 FENN STREET
Pittsfield's Flowerphone—1140

QUINCY

WILLIAM E. FRITZ
Jeweler
1543 Hancock St. Tel. Connection

Automobile Insurance
JOHN T. TREFRY CO.
will be glad to serve you
37 Washington St. GRAnite 8506

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Massachusetts

QUINCY (Continued)

Won't you try
"Happy Medium"
the new "Old Colony" service which takes care of your entire family laundry problem. It is less expensive than our de luxe service, "Ready to Wear."
OLD COLONY LAUNDRY
100 QUINCY AVE. Granite 5000

GOTHAM GOLD STRIPE
"Silk Stockings that Wear"
SILK UNDERWEAR
STOCKINGS, HANDKERCHIEFS
MASSIK
1476 HANCOCK STREET
Next door to Quincy Trust Company

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Flowers for All Occasions
POTTED PLANTS
A Complete Line of Greeting Cards
Stores 1259 Hancock St., Quincy
89 Beale St., Wollaston
Telephones GRAnite 0392-W and 8423

Furniture at Retail
Warehouse Prices
We Sell Fine Furniture for Less
Deliveries Everywhere
ROBERT H. STEARNS FURNITURE CO.
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COAL
TWO WHARVES
J. F. Sheppard & Sons, Inc.
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1486 Hancock St., Quincy
27 Billings Rd., Norfolk Downs
Commercial Department, Savings Department
MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

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New Year's Greetings to One and All
We take this opportunity to express our appreciation to the people of Quincy for their generous buying of the Holiday Merchandise.

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Watchmaker and Jeweler
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Groceries and Provisions
Your patronage is respectfully solicited
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Orders taken and delivered

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PLUMBING :: HEATING
53 FRANKLIN STREET
Plumbing *Heating*
William L. Troup Walter D. Troup

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Where You Always Get the Best of
Meats, Fish and Groceries
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Granite 0097, 0098

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STROMBERG-CARLSON VICTOR
ATWATER KENT RADIOLA
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A RELIABLE PLACE TO TRADE

For Helpful Service Call
WESTLAND'S
Paint—Hardware—Sporting Goods
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Madam May Beauty Shoppe
wishes to thank its many patrons for their kind patronage and to wish them all a HAPPY and PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR.
MARTHA MAY SONNENBERG
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CHINA—GIFT SHOP—TOYS
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HARDWARE—DENNISON LINE
183 Main Street, Reading, Mass.

READING GREENHOUSES
FLOWERS for Every Occasion
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143 S. Main St., Reading

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Massachusetts

READING (Continued)

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New Management
JOSEPH W. MILLS, 15 Haven St.
Demonstration of Hathaway's Cakes, Saturday, Dec. 21

Meals Served a la Carte CHICKEN or STEAK DINNERS Sundays 12 to 3—5 to 8 P. M.
Reading Inn Dining Room
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Sandwiches and Coffee Special Dinners or Luncheon for Parties

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Satisfaction Guaranteed at
WHYTE'S LAUNDRY, Inc.
54 Auburn Street, Roslindale
A Service for Every Household
A. SHIRLEY BROWN, Manager

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We Clean Oriental Rugs
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DEPENDABLE SERVICE
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FLOWERS
Flower Phones Som. 0416—0417
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259 Elm Street

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"The Men's Wear Stores"
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Shoes for Women

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Wm. Schlatter & Son, Inc.
Floral Decorations, Plants and Flowers for the Holiday Season
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We Advise, Plan and Produce GOOD PRINTING
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DELICATESSEN
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Phone dial 2-5411
"Say It With Flowers"

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Court Reporter
Public Stenographer
Room 416, 31 Elm St. Tel. 2-7292

SEE NEXT PAGE

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Massachusetts

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and repaired. Feather and Bedding Renovated.
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STONEHAM

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THE GIFT STORE
Christmas is with us again. The glad season of the year. Our departments are complete with Gift Suggestions for every member of the family.
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The Finest Family Fuel
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GOLDEN RULE QUALITY and SERVICE

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Complete Texaco Lubrication
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An Ideal Gift
Gift Packages, any price: Baskets, Cedar Chests, Candy Toys, Novelties, Favors. Very thin Ribbon Candy, 40c lb.

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Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal Careful Teamsters
Prompt Delivery
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The Most Interesting Shop in Waltham.
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Deposits in our Savings Department go on interest the 10th of each month. Dividends payable May 10th and Nov. 10th. Our last dividend paid at the rate of
4½%
WELLESLEY TRUST COMPANY
Wellesley Hills, Mass.

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ARE GUARANTEED FRESH
THE BEST OF FLOWERS, ARRANGED ARTISTICALLY
ALL KINDS OF POTTED PLANTS
Free delivery. Flowers telegraphed.
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Our Services Include
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5 large cans Tomato.....$1.00
3 cans sliced Pineapple..... 1.00
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TAILOR
A Personal Service
Garments called for and delivered anywhere in Winchester without extra charge; pressing, cleansing, repairing; satisfaction guaranteed.
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35 Salem Street, Medford
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A Happy New Year to All
LANG *the Shoeman*
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WOBURN

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Massachusetts

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Flowers Telegraphed Everywhere

STENBERG & CO., Inc.
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Interior Decorators of Churches, Public Buildings and Residences

New Hampshire

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Let us tell you about the time-saving convenience of an
EASY WASHER and a PREMIER CLEANER
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Coal and Coke
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Kelvinators, Appliances
Majestic Radios
A. B. C. Oil Burners
Seaman's Electric Shop Inc.
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Visit
THE GRANITE STATE CANDY SHOPPE
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Concord Wiring & Supply
W. T. Ferns
Electrical Merchandise and Construction
FRIGIDAIRE *and* NU-WAY OIL BURNER
36 N. Main St. Tel. 42

B. Bilsborough & Sons
HOUSE PAINTERS
Paperhangers and Decorators
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The CAROLYN SHOP
Gowns—Knit Sport Wear—Hats
Hosiery—Bags—Novelties
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Harvard Shoe Repairing and Shine Parlor
All Kinds of Hats Cleaned and Reblocked
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"Dolly Madison"
The newest Sterling pattern made by Gorham.
N. C. NELSON CO., *Jewelers*
CONCORD, N. H.

Edson C. Eastman Co.
STATIONERS and BOOK STORE
120 N. Main Street Tel. 186

A Gift of Jewelry Makes a lasting one
We extend a cordial invitation to visit our shoppe.
The House of
PICKETT & STUART
JEWELERS
30 North Main St. Concord, N. H.

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Fish, Vegetables, Imported and Domestic Cheese
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Silks of Every Description
Underwear and Hosiery
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ELECTRICAL WIRING and CONTRACTING
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The DAVIS FARM
PEMBROKE, NEW HAMPSHIRE
QUALITY HOME-COOKED FOODS
delivered direct to your home
Telephone Suncook 128

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Ladies' Outer Apparel, Millinery, Lingerie, Hosiery
96 N. MAIN STREET TEL. 525

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

New Hampshire

CONCORD *(Continued)*

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about the individually proportioned silk stockings
made for every leg type
from the petite to the generously proportioned woman!
HARRY G. EMMONS
CONCORD, N. H.

JACK'S BOOT SHOPPE
Protect Your Feet and Enjoy Foot Comfort
Selby Arch Preserver Shoes for Men and Women
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General Electric Refrigerators
Savage Washing Machines
Johnson Oil Burners
"Hotpoint" Electrical Appliances
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GROCERIES, MEATS and PROVISIONS
FREE DELIVERY
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Wholesale Dealers in
GROCERIES, FLOUR *and* FISH
Try Our
Tam O'Shanter Brand
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Finger Waving Marcelling — Hair Cutting Manicuring
CAPITOL BEAUTY PARLOR
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An Eating Place of Quality
Cooked Food, Pastry, Ice Cream
Lunches put up to take out
Concord, N. H. Opp. State House

DEW-DROP-IN
For HOOD'S ICE CREAM
Daily and Sunday Papers
The Christian Science Monitor always on sale.
Prop. W. N. Hanson 84 So. Street

MANCHESTER

Holiday Greetings and sincere wishes for a Happy and Prosperous New Year to our friends of The Christian Science Monitor
JAMES W. HILL CO.

Heat Your Car With
Tropic-Aire
The Original Fan-Equipped Hot Water Automobile Heater
Tropic-Aire Heaters have proved their superior features and reliability during two long, severe winters of service from coast to coast, on all makes of cars as well as thousands of de luxe busses and taxicabs.
SCOTT OIL COMPANY

TURKEYS
and all the good things for the holiday feast
Orders are now being taken for
STRICTLY HOME MADE PLUM PUDDINGS and FRUIT CAKES
Steele's Service Stores
Appleton & Chestnut St. Tel. 296
776 Elm St. Tel. 4567

THE ARCH PRESERVER SHOE
Sold Exclusively by
SULLIVAN'S
ARCH PRESERVER SHOE STORE
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CHARLES B. KEARNS
Leather and Shoe Findings
SHOE REPAIRING
425 Chestnut Street Tel.: 282

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

New Hampshire

NASHUA

BROCKELMAN'S
During January
An "after inventory" sale of many well-known food products. You will be pleased with the prices.
BROCKELMAN'S
Fitchburg, Nashua, Lowell, Clinton Leominster, Gardner and Worcester

Speare Dry Goods Co.
NASHUA, N. H.
Our store is running over full of Gifts for the whole family—Infants, Children, Misses, Ladies, Men and Boys.
See the big line of toys and dolls in the basement.

Winer's Boot Shop
WALK-OVER SHOES
for Men and Women
CORRECT FITTING

J. C. Mandelson Co.
GOOD CLOTHES
For Men and Young Fellows
179 MAIN STREET, NASHUA, N. H.

Rhode Island

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Aquidneck National Exchange Bank *and* Savings Company of Newport, Rhode Island
General Banking and Trust Business
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High Grade Cleaners
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The Best in Laundry Service
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Books, Stationery, Pictures & Framing
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NEWPORT ONE PRICE CLOTHING CO.
Clothiers—Hatters—Furnishers
208 THAMES ST. Phone 46

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No Cleaner Bag or Container to Empty
For Demonstration Phone Broad 5532-J

Turks Head Coal Company
Incorporated
All Standard
COAL and COKE
184 Dyer Street, Providence, R. I.
Ask for MR. L. F. ARNOLD

DAILY FEATURES

One Minute Biographies.

Who: PASQUALE PAOLI.

Where: Corsica and England.

When: Eighteenth to nineteenth centuries.

Why famous: A Corsican general and patriot, son of a leader of Corsican rebels. While the family was in exile in Italy, the son was educated at Naples and entered the Neapolitan army. But when the next Corsican rebellion swept the island, this time against Genoese rule, the younger Paoli was chosen commander-in-chief. So able a soldier was he and so passionately devoted to his cause, that the enemy were all but driven off the island. There followed some 10 years during which Paoli, the national hero, headed the Corsican Government, reorganizing and reforming it, even founding a university.

Presently Corsica, a favorite bone of contention between the powers, was invaded by French troops, come to assist the Genoese in holding the island. There was more fighting in which Paoli figured prominently; but, when Genoa sold the island to France, arrived still more French troops—too many and too strong not to overwhelm the Corsicans, temporarily at least. Paoli fled from his capital, Corte, and sailed to England. There he became an extremely popular visitor. Romance and the fire of patriotism clung about him in rosy clouds. The great became his friends: Dr. Johnson flattered him with awkward attentions, it is rumored that Boswell would willingly have become his biographer.

When the outbreak of the French Revolution once more opened Corsican ports to the exiles, Paoli went back, became lieutenant-general and Governor, resumed his praiseworthy reforms and was accepted for a time. Then enemies within Corsica accused him of treacherous dealings and deprived him of his command. Fire and frenzy possessed Corsica, there were opposing factions, rebellions, anarchy. Finally the British intervened and the French. Appointing another Governor, the British finally had Paoli called to England, defeated in deed if not in spirit. London received him cordially and there he finished his days, supported by a British pension.

A Word a Day

Optative

This word may be a stranger to some, but it is a pleasant one and deserves our acquaintance. It means "desiring, wishing"; it is also used in grammar to indicate that mood or form of a verb in which desire is expressed.

"Optative" is derived from the Latin *optare*, "to desire, choose, wish," from a base *op*, perhaps connected with *apisci*, "to obtain." (In this Skeat invites attention to the Sanskrit *ap*, "to obtain, attain.)" The linking of "desiring" with "obtaining" is, of course, not without significance.

Those who may regard "optative" as a newcomer will not fail to recognize its root in such words as "option" and "ad-opt."

Op'-ta-tive is accented on the first syllable, the *o* sounding as in odd, *a* as in sofa, *i* as in it. (Op-ta'-tiv, with a long *a* in an accented second syllable, however, is a familiar pronunciation in England.)

"The optative days of Yuletide passed into fulfillment."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

The Monitor Reader

These Questions Are Based on Material Appearing in Today's Issue.

What advantages are anticipated as the result of Great Britain's recognition of the Russian Soviet Union?—*Editorial Page* 20

What city is called the "Venice of the North"?—*Home Forum Page* 20

In what ways can each member of a family contribute to a smoothly running household and harmonious day?—*Home Making Column* 20

Through what channels has the greater part of our knowledge of African tribal customs been acquired?—*Editorial Page* 20

Which national park of the United States is most popular with tourists? — *Among the Railroads* 20

—

Grade Yourself
What Is Your Percentage?

Brevities

Arkansas Gazette: A practice golf ball has been invented that won't travel more than 30 feet. The big clean-up, however, will go to the inventor who turns out one that won't travel less than 250 yards.

Passing Show: "We ought to regard it as a compliment when a foreigner settles in our country, says a politician. Immigration is the sincerest form of flattery.

Philadelphia Inquirer: In the best financial circles it is claimed that the correct way to answer your broker over the telephone is "Howlow?"

A Quotation for Today

NO ONE who really has knowledge fails to practice it. Knowledge without practice should be interpreted as lack of knowledge.
—WANG YANG-MING

Odds and Ends

Largest Freight Car

England's largest railway freight car has been recently built by the L. & N. E. Railway. It weighs 220 tons, has 56 wheels, and will have a carrying capacity of 150 tons.

Electrically Employed

Between 180,000 and 200,000 people are provided with employment by the electrical industry in Great Britain.

Spanish "Talkies"

The Barcelona International Exhibition has conferred special diplomas on American film companies that co-operated in the production in Hollywood of the first Spanish talking picture.

Argentine Crop

Argentina's wheat crop last year totaled approximately 7,000,000 tons.

The Children's Corner

The Sunbeams Spend a Day in the City

ONE Monday morning Solomon Sunbeam woke up early — although this was not unusual a bit—for he had a very good program mapped out for the day.

"Well, children!" said Solomon to his brothers and sisters, "what have you decided to do this bright Monday morning?"

"I have promised to run a message for Mrs. Weatherkin, to dry up some puddles," said Tony Sunbeam. "But after that I shall be free."

Margaret and Winifred Sunbeam were due to take part in a rainbow arch procession, whilst Wilfrid had said he would help to turn some dry brown leaves into a golden carpet for an autumn ball.

All the others were free to go elsewhere.

"Very good," said Solomon. "It's the city's turn for us today, and we will go on an exploration there, and Tony can catch us up when he's finished drying his puddles."

"That's fun!" said the others. "And we will take our quivers full of golden arrows this time."

"Keep close by," said Solomon, "and follow me to find the city."

Oh, a fine bee-line maker was Solomon Sunbeam! And it was a breathless band of sunbeams that alighted on the highest dome in the city, after a record speed flight of thousands of miles through the air.

"Oh! what a big city!" cried William Sunbeam.

"I should say it is," replied Solomon. "You just wait until you have been on an exploration here."

With that he slid down the roof of the dome, and down a big pillar; and the others slid down the roof and down a pillar too.

It was still early, but there were a number of people about now, so they stopped sliding and walked very sedately down some steps to the roadway, smiling at the fat gray pigeons that were eating golden grain as fast as they could peck.

Then they passed on down a very narrow road full of tall shops and warehouses, with big shiny glass windows. Sometimes they paused to look into the windows, or to pop inside a room that seemed as if it needed cheering up badly.

But the exploration of the day was yet to come, when the sunbeams arrived at what looked like a big pit, out of which came queer rumbling sounds every few minutes, and down which, when they peeped, they could see queer silver things lying along the bottom.

"I do wonder what place that can be?" said Solomon. "I haven't noticed it before."

"Whatever it is," said William Sunbeam, "it needs cheering up mighty badly—I have never seen a darker, plainer looking place before."

"I am for going down," said Tony Sunbeam, who by now had finished drying his puddles, and had caught them up.

"This is real 'sploring!" said Susy Sunbeam. So down they went.

How dark it was, and how tightly they clung to each other when the next rumbling noise came out of the tunnel!

"Must be a dragon!" said Susy, as a big red monster rushed out and disappeared as quickly into the other side of the tunnel.

"Ha! ha!" laughed the shiny rails as they overheard the remarks. "That's not a dragon, you brave little sunbeams, that's a train. And it runs along our beautiful straight lines," they added proudly.

So when the next train came along all the sunbeams peeped in, and some people inside said they had never before seen such beautiful sunshine in the darkness below.

"Now!" said Solomon. And they drew their bows taut and sped golden arrows into the darkness. Even Baby Sunbeam shot his arrow as hard as he could, because he was so sorry for the big, black tunnel.

"Thank you for coming down," said the rails. "We haven't felt so happy for a long time."

"It's good of you to do your work so well, Mr. Rails," said Solomon politely, "and we shall be delighted to come to see you again."

Then they began to climb the steep, dusty sides of the wall by a golden ladder they made until they reached the top.

"I think we must go down there again soon," said Solomon, as once more they began to thread their way through the city streets.

"I think so, too," said Tony. "It's nice to turn leaves into gold, like Wilfrid is doing today, and to dry up puddles. But it's nicer still to make shiny motes on those dirty walls!"

"Yes," agreed Solomon as they took off on their return flight. "That city wants us pretty badly. Ho! what a jolly day we have had!"

Maze Puzzle

Find the Shortest Route From Circle to Square in the Center.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Famous Composers Puzzle:
Mozart, Gounod, Wagner, Chopin, Handel, Brahms, Liszt, Verdi.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

I certainly have been having a barrel of fun with the rubber bone I got for Christmas
It must be a pretty nice one, too, because Lucy actually allows me to keep it in the house
And the Boss seems to like to play with it about as well as I do- He bounces it up in the air and lets me catch it
But when I want to have a real good time with it I go off by myself and gnaw on it at a great rate!
SNIFF SNIFF
Of course I haven't lost interest in my other bones - Rubber ones are all right to play with, but when one's hungry, there's nothing like a sure enough bone to gnaw on. Any pup will tell you that-

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Pleasure by Proxy

Denver, Colo.

IT WAS late in the afternoon on the day of the annual freshman formal when a senior leaving the campus fell into step with a freshman. Conversation drifted to the event of the evening, and the senior suggested that unless the freshman had other plans he would be glad to stop by for him on his way to the dance.

With charming frankness the freshman replied that he was not going to attend the formal because he did not possess suitable clothes for such an occasion, nor could he afford to buy them. He thanked the senior for his friendly offer, and soon afterward they parted and went their separate ways.

An hour later the senior, suit case in hand, stood at the freshman's door. "See here," he exclaimed, "this dance is given for you freshmen, and I am not going to let such a splendid representative of the class miss it! I have brought my 'tux' along for you to wear, and I have everything arranged for your evening."

Sweeping aside the protests of the amazed freshman, he took him to call on his sister, a co-ed at the same university, who had agreed to accept the freshman as partner instead of her brother—nor did he leave the still amazed but overwhelmingly happy freshman until he had seen him on his way to the annual freshman formal.

The Well

Salem, N. H.

A GIFT preceded by loving thought and accompanied by sincere effort is beautiful, whatever its nature. During the recent dry spell here in New Hampshire a well that supplied a family with water went dry. For several days the man of the family carried the day's supply of water from a neighboring house before going to work.

The neighbor lived directly on the main road and was fortunate enough to have running water. He, however, gave considerable thought to a practical way to help the troubled family. Finally a plan came to him. He borrowed hose from other villagers, enough, when linked together, to reach from his house to the dry well. By letting the water run all night he filled the well. He did this as often as was necessary, until the rain relieved him of his self-imposed duty.

In Lighter Vein

Demoted

A sailor sailed the seven seas,
A bright young chap was he;
He won promotion right and left
Because of industry.

From port to port he won the day,
He rose with every trip,
Until he got the topmost job
As skipper of the ship.

But men are vain and cannot quit
Without another try;
They cannot rest on laurels great
Though they be perched on high.

The captain wooed a tiny lass
Who weighed but ninety-two;
And now she's skipper and first mate
While he is just the crew.

—*O. B. Watts, in the Brooklyn Eagle.*

The Bats

The village choir boys had decided to form a cricket team, and appointed their junior member honorary secretary.

In due course the youngster appealed to the curate for support.

This is how his letter ended: "And we should be very pleased, sir, if you would allow us the use of the bats which the choir men say you have in the belfry."—*Witness and Canadian Homestead.*

Radio Minded

Three-year-old Nancy's father had installed a new radio. Nancy listened with rapt attention to everything: music, speeches, and station announcements.

That night she knelt to say her "Now I lay me." At the end she paused a moment, and then said: "Tomorrow night at this time there will be another prayer."—*The Christian Herald.*

The Antique

Mrs. Brindle: "Now, Mary, I want you to be careful. This is some very old table linen—been in the family for more than 200 years, and—"

Mary: "Ah! Sure, ma'am, you needn't worry. I won't tell anyone, and it looks as good as new, anyway." — *Baltimore Southern Methodist.*

Just As Reasonable

"Six feet in his boots!" exclaimed Mrs. Flatt.

"Yes," said Mr. Flatt.

"Nonsense! Why, they might as well tell me that the man had six heads in his hat!" — *Chicago Daily News.*

Add: Things That Could Have Been Said Better

Chairman: "My friends, we are come together as the members of the Good Fellowship Club. Our speaker and guest of honor is here. Shall we have his speech at once, or shall we enjoy ourselves a while longer?"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1929 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

Can Britain and Russia Agree?

THE arrival of Gregory Sokolnikoff, newly appointed Russian Ambassador, in London, and of Sir Esmond Ovey, British representative in Moscow, are events which have been duly noted by the British public, but without any of that excitement which had been expected.

The Conservatives have been content to make their protest against a resumption of relations, but many of them are apparently not sorry that their protest was ineffectual. In fact, quite a number are convinced that the indignant gesture with which they sent the Russian envoy packing in 1926 and shut off all channels of direct communication has served Britain no useful purpose. The actual effect was to intensify Russian propaganda, and trade amounting to £19,000,000 in the year following recognition fell in 1928 to less than £5,000,000. But trade alone has not dictated British policy.

While most of the British people do not believe in a policy which would regard Russia as "untouchable" they have no illusions about its pretensions. They detest the doctrine of "class war." They are disturbed about the persecution of Christians. They recognize that the Soviet administration is an oppressive despotism. But to withdraw ambassadors is to withdraw the power of effective protest. Britain is the only power in Europe which has recently withheld recognition from Russia. Her necessities in this matter are different from those of the United States. Britain, belonging to the same Europe as Russia, cannot stand aloof like a power in another hemisphere. In India she is close to Russian spheres of influence. There are a hundred points where the interests of the two nations touch in respect to which discussions are necessary and intercourse is the only sure safety valve. In such circumstances no policy could be worse than that of standing on dignity and refusing to talk, even though there may be little hope of composing all differences. Relations between Great Britain and Russia cannot be made worse by diplomatic contacts; if too much is not expected they will almost certainly be made better.

The decision of the Labor Government to resume relations implies a speedy resumption of the discussion of points in dispute between the two countries. The issue of propaganda, which has so often vexed the foreign relations of the Soviet Union, has apparently been adjusted through the formula of a mutual pledge by the two governments to abstain from interference in each other's internal affairs.

There is nothing novel in this arrangement. The Soviet Government has always been willing to sign such a pledge and has always denied that its official representatives have carried on propaganda in the countries to which they were accredited. The pledge does not in any way affect the activities of the Communist Internationale, an organization with which the Soviet Government disclaims any connection; and there is no particular indication that the Internationale is relaxing its effort to promote the cause of Communism in the British Empire. In this case the British Government has apparently returned to a viewpoint which prevailed several years ago: that Communist propaganda, in so far as it might transgress the law, was a matter for internal police attention and did not warrant a suspension of diplomatic intercourse.

The British Government has a long bill for national and municipal bonds of the former Russian régime, repudiated by the Soviet Government, and for property of British subjects, nationalized without compensation after the Bolshevist revolution. The Soviet negotiators have their counter-claims, based on the thesis that much of the damage suffered by Russia during the civil war may be attributed to direct British intervention in north Russia and the Caucasus and to the aid in munitions extended by Britain to Russian "White" leaders.

It is conceivable that, if each side manifests an accommodating disposition, a settlement may be reached under which the Soviet Union, in some form or other, would pay a certain amount of compensation to British bondholders and former owners of nationalized property, in consideration of loans or industrial long-term credits which could not otherwise be obtained.

Such a settlement, apart from its immediate effect in improving Anglo-Soviet relations, might possess important significance for the ultimate settlement of the differences between the Soviet Union and other countries.

What Society Owes Every Man

SOCIETY, for which government speaks and acts collectively, apparently awakening to its responsibility so far as unemployment is concerned, is trying out some practical measures for relieving and perhaps solving this problem. In many countries the traditional economic theory of low wages and long hours of labor is practiced to promote business. In the United States prosperity is sought through the theory of higher wages and shorter hours. Without discussing the merits of either plan the fact remains that there is unemployment on both sides of the Atlantic.

As the loom of time weaves the social fabric more closely it becomes clearer that everyone must share in labor and its fruits if the broad mantle of prosperity is to cover all. Society which questions the claim that it owes every man a living is realizing that it does owe every man an opportunity to make a living. One of the latest plans to relieve temporary unemployment is for certain governmental work to be timed to take up some of the slack. As an experiment along this line the British Government has approved plans involving $155,000,000 to provide work to keep 189,000 unemployed busy for twelve months, a project comparable to the measures which President Hoover is now initiating.

While the plan is intended to aid some of Great Britain's 1,300,000 unemployed directly, the indirect benefits are far-reaching. Practically every penny of this money will be spent almost as soon as it is received, for food, clothes and so forth; this in turn means business for the butcher, the baker and the candlestick maker. Obviously whatever stimulates other work contributes to general prosperity.

Furthermore, since practically all of this money is for public improvements, it will not be used to expand productive lines that are already able to produce more than society is prepared to buy, largely because of a lack of money.

General Smuts and Missions

THE criticisms which General Smuts passed upon missions in his Rhodes Memorial Lectures have undoubtedly aroused some uneasiness. They are, however, better understood if they are counted as the words of a friend, and this they can be in view of other utterances of his. The two main charges brought by General Smuts are that missionaries have not paid due attention to ethnology, and that they have helped in the detribalization of the African peoples.

It is true that a knowledge of the customs and traditions of the African tribes is essential for any adequate missionary work, but, on the other hand, those who have studied the ethnology of Africa owe an immense debt to missionaries. It must be admitted that much has been lost through ignorance of ethnology. But of all that is known of native customs through careful research and patient experience, by far the largest amount has been discovered and recorded by missionaries. The charge would have seemed more just if it had been recognized that without the missionaries far less would be known than is known of tribal customs. How many are there, for example, outside the ranks of missions, who learn the African languages?

To the charge that missions have detribalized the Africans a reasoned answer can be given. It is true, and perhaps in part inevitable, that the entrance of a new faith and a new society should make deep changes in the social life of an African tribe, but it is today, and has been for long, the settled policy of the greater number of missions to preserve all that is good in the African's heritage and that is not incompatible with the Christian life.

The criticism which General Smuts passed needed the further comment that it has been the demand for labor in industry that has disintegrated the tribe far more than the error of missionaries. The discovery of gold on the Reef has been the most powerful of all the influences breaking up the tribal life of Africa.

Moreover, it should be taken into account that Dr. Philip of the London Missionary Society a hundred years ago advocated the very things for which General Smuts pleads today. He proposed a territorial separation between white and black to secure the very thing which is presented, perhaps too late, in these days; he wanted time and space for the natives to develop their own social life, and to him the native was a consumer as well as a laborer.

It may be no time for missionary societies to take undue pride in their achievements in Africa; but they will receive the rebuke of a friend the more readily if justice is done to their more far-sighted leaders who, often in the teeth of opposition from the other settlers, saw clearly that the native must have the way opened to him to an equal realization of his destiny, and that the white man can never fulfill his life in Africa except in co-operation with the black races. In the piano, as Aggrey used to say, both the white and black keys are needed.

Jazz—"HA, Ha, ha"

JAZZ, the popular shoulder-shrugging music of the day, is threatened with extinction. A New York organization has been formed with the express purpose of putting jazz "in the background of the American musical picture." It feels that jazz has taken more than its share of the entertainment program and that a firm endeavor should be made to foster a taste for better music. It is true that jazz monopolizes many a musical hour on the radio and in the home. But jazz, in itself, is not a selfish institution. It shares the spotlight with every member of the orchestra.

Turn on the radio of an evening and listen. You will hear the orchestra enter, gently, perhaps, or pompously, or with a blare on a tune that is unmistakable for its rhythmic beat. Before it proceeds very far it is taken with a generous impulse to pass the melody to the cornet, who plays it in a smothered tone produced by aid of a bowler hat. The cornet in turn hands it to the trombone. Then the trombone gives it to the piano, who embellishes the melody with colorful tones. The piano graciously surrenders it to the banjo. How the banjo dazzles it, accentuating every note! But before he concludes there is a mock laugh from across the way, a saxophone "HA, Ha, ha," which marks the reception of the tune by that "king of instruments." After cutting comic capers the saxophone tosses it to the violin, who invites the orchestra in general to join in the merry tune.

In the meantime a busy gentleman in the back of the orchestra—whose aptitude for striking the right note at the right time is excelled only by his dexterity in performing multifarious acts at once—smiles with a most becoming confidence. All is fish that comes to his net. Surrounded by drums, cymbals, triangle, noisemakers and other devices that produce sounds similar to that which might come from scraping a washboard, singing through a lead pipe or rubbing sandpaper on wood, he appears perfectly at home. What the imagination fails to suggest he supplies with sticks and contraptions, plus acrobatic talent. He and the saxophone are the humorists of the family.

With such versatility as jazz develops and with such altruistic sentiments as it promotes, there is little surprise that it has found no lack of support in the face of the determined effort to deprive it of its crown. It may have an obscure origin, it may number among its friends few who take their music seriously, but it has nevertheless become so strongly intrenched that it will surrender only after defending every inch of the ground. Jazz is a hardy plant. Like the thistle, it grows better (or worse) the more it is trampled on.

Rail Consolidation—What of It?

AFTER nine years, governmental authority finally has brought forth a plan for the consolidation of the railroads—a plan of controversial value. It will have many opponents. President Atterbury of the Pennsylvania Railroad will not like it. The New York State cities of Binghamton and Elmira will not wish to accept it. Mr. Loree must abhor it. Yet the plan has much real merit, although perhaps as it now stands, not enough to save it.

Truth to tell, there is no widespread need or real demand for a nation-wide consolidation at just this moment. And there are many, many reasons why it should not even be attempted now. When the Transportation Act of 1920 gave birth to the entire idea, American railroads were in a rather precarious condition. Nine years have entirely changed this situation. They were never more prosperous than now. Even the New England roads, so long in the doldrums, are doing very nicely, thank you.

Of course, there are places where consolidation is urgently wanted. Take President Willard of the Baltimore & Ohio, for instance. He really needs the Reading and the Central of New Jersey, not only to give his road a direct entrance into New York but also a direct coal line by way of Allentown, Harrisburg and Hagerstown. The acquisition of the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh is less necessary to the Baltimore & Ohio, but it would give Mr. Willard a wonderfully short New York-Chicago line, via Allentown and Williamsport. The Interstate Commerce Commission has been very sympathetic to his desires in its new scheme.

In a similar way, the plan seeks to solve the troubled New England problem. Acquisition of the Maine Central and Bangor & Aroostook by the Boston & Maine would of itself complete the job, now so well begun, of putting the Boston & Maine firmly upon its feet. The Delaware & Hudson from Albany and Troy to Binghamton and Wilkes-Barre would bring this New England road into necessary contacts with many systems and would be of immense value to it.

Nor does the commission neglect the New Haven. It, too, gains an entrance into the Pennsylvania coal fields and also, by means of the Ontario & Western, to the excellent Lake Ontario port of Oswego.

Boston gets a permanent triple competition instead of a double competition. And the rest of central New England continues to get at least a fair measure of competition. In the main, New England should find much to praise in the new plan.

But, as to the project as a whole, it is a good time for the country to go very slow indeed. In 1920 Great Britain hastily put her fifty-four railways into five or six—and has regretted it ever since. Great and successful railroad organisms are builded but slowly. Even then they are always delicate and in places remarkably fragile, particularly in the important phases of human relations. No one knows the amount of damage that this mere talk of consolidation, so long continued, has done to the morale of many roads. The men are upset, dissatisfied and uneasy. In consequence, rail service suffers. It would be better for the great army of rail workers if this entire consolidation plan, so slowly and so carefully fabricated, were now laid upon the shelf to gather the dust of years.

Consolidation itself will not necessarily halt in consequence. As a matter of fact, it has gone on apace since 1920. In this time important roads, like the El Paso & Southwestern, for instance, have completely disappeared from the map. It can continue to go on—apace. The two New England systems, friendly yet competitive, can be upbuilded to about twice their present size. Mr. Willard can have his entrance into New York—if not his short line across Pennsylvania—the New York Central its much-needed direct line to Montreal and the Pennsylvania a good road south and west from Detroit.

All of these things can be worked out, singly and individually, as they really are needed and with no national turmoil or political interference. The plan just created should be regarded as a plan and nothing more. It is a pattern which can be followed in places and ignored in others, but it is not an edict or a prospective law.

Editorial Notes

Naturalists have discovered earthworms that sing, and caterpillars and snails that make a noise when they eat. But probably their "din" will not immediately attract the attention of the antinoise campaigners.

With the inauguration by the Curtis Publishing Company of a flying office, with chairs, desk, et cetera, one wonders how long it will be before office boys will be seen parachuting here and there on errands.

Did you ever wish you could write poetry, but never could get started? Here is a line to start with: "A falling leaf did thunder on the silence there." Now go on with the rest of the story.

Every one of the 22,000 oxcarts in Salvador is equipped with a registration plate, but it is doubtful if many numbers will be taken on account of speeding.

It is reported that men are supplanting women as domestics in London. Does this mean that the men are now demanding equal rights?

There is one roadside sign it pays to peruse. It reads: "Stop, Look, Listen."

The torchbearer of today bears a beacon, not a firebrand.

Mr. Blennerhassett Meets an 'Antikary'

A SOFT, fleecy snow was falling, and Mr. Prescott was a little uneasy lest it prevent his old crony of boyhood days from paying his usual Thursday visit. Mrs. Atkinson, the younger sister with whom he made his home, assured him that Mr. Blennerhassett would be there as usual.

"Now, Ben," she said, "go set in th' window where you can see Dan when he comes round th' corner. Here's your backgammon board. Scat, now."

She saw him settled somewhat grumpily in his old, well-padded armchair, and placed his beloved backgammon board in his lap.

"I guess mebbe yo' right, S'manthy," he said. "I guess no snowstorm'll stop Dan; only y' know thet aut-mobile of his looks t' me like t' fall t' pieces 'most any time. Thet's what I'm afeared of—gorry, here he comes now, an' will y' look at him."

Mrs. Atkinson joined Mr. Prescott at the window, floured arms folded under a blue-and-white checked gingham apron.

"Well," she remarked complacently, "hope y' satisfied. I know Dan Blennerhassett. Guess now p'raps I'll get a chance t' get thet apple pan dowdy int' th' oven."

* * *

Mr. Blennerhassett rattled up the street, tire chains clanking against battered mudguards, steam spouting from a cracked radiator cap, snow plastering the windshield save where a hand-manipulated wiper afforded an arc of more or less clear vision.

At the curb, Mr. Blennerhassett slammed the door three times before it decided to stay shut, and from the rear of the car rummaged an old yellow horse blanket with red stripes running across each end. This he wrapped around the radiator in voluminous folds, tucking the ends carefully so the wind would not blow them loose, and stomped his way up the steps.

"Ben," he said, settling his lanky length into an old high-backed rocker, "it's a funny thing. Here I come traipsin' over here t' see you, a matter o' thutty miles an' more in a drivin' snowstorm pretty as y' please, an' at th' end of th' trip what do I do but jest as I did a good many years ago this same kind of a day when I drove five miles or so to see—to see a certain party. I get out an' wrap a hoss blanket 'round th' critter t' keep her warm. Jest popped into my mind out there. Old blanket smells kind o' hossy even yet. Guess mebbe 'twas thet what did it."

That was a long speech for Mr. Blennerhassett, and he appeared to fall into a reverie.

Mr. Prescott chuckled.

"Guess I know what y' was thinkin' 'bout, Dan, an' who 'twas y' wen t' see." He poked his old friend in the ribs. "Abbie Blodgett, wa'n't it, Dan?"

Mrs. Atkinson paused on her way to the pantry.

"What's that 'bout Abbie Blodgett, Ben? Married at last, is she?"

"I dunno. Ask Dan. Mebbe he'll tell you."

* * *

But Mr. Blennerhassett, running long fingers through wiry, bushy hair, gazed placidly out at the snow.

"Ben," he ventured after a long silence broken only by sundry scrapings of spoons on pans, and soft simmerings from the kitchen, "know what an' H hinge is? Or an H an' L? Don't s'pose y' do. Wall, you've got lots t' learn. An' H hinge an' t' other kind is somethin' th' blacksmiths used t' hammer out f' people t' hang doors on back in th' days when there was no dime stores where they could get 'em for a dime."

"Never heard tell of 'em," said Mr. Prescott.

"Wall, neither did I. Guess we're jest ignerent." He made a place on his lap for Muggins, the big yellow cat. "Y' can't get 'em f' ten cents either, Ben, not t'day. Y' rec'lect thet little old house stands back o' my place, settin' sideways to th' road, th' one with th' big brick chimley, an' th' big fireplace, an' brick oven in th' kitchen where we younkers used t' bake p'taters?"

Mr. Prescott broke in chuckling.

"Gorry, guess I do."

"Never thought much 'bout it," went on Mr. Blennerhassett, "'cept it was built by my great-great-grandad in sixteen hunnerd an' somethin'. Rec'lect hearin' my father tell how th' Injuns used t' stop there on their way to Stowell in th' spring to fish f' salmon.

"My father built th' place I live now sometime in th' fifties, an' let th' old place stand where 'twas. No use in tearin' it down and 't made a pretty good place t' store things. Seems 't wa'n't good f' much. Th' timbers was squared out 'f oak trees with an' adz. Little lopsided, too. Rec'lect thet, don't y', Ben?"

* * *

Mr. Prescott scratched the little tuft of white whisker under his ear and twinkled his little blue eyes.

"Certain do, an' th' p'taters, too, all black an' smoky, but gorry they did go good. Rec'lect, too, how we used t' climb inside thet big oven an' get all smudged up. Ain't forgot th' time y' got stuck, an' we hed t' pull y' out by th' heels?"

Mr. Blennerhassett slapped his leg, which was his way of expressing mirth.

"You an' me an' th' rest of us used t' play 'round thet place was jest ignerent," he said. "That place is an anteek. Let me tell you. Feller come by t' other day in a big car an' wanted I sh'd let him look inside, an' th' things he seen an' what he said 'bout 'em would 'ave flabbergasted you. Did me. There was H an' H an' L hinges on all th' doors, he said, an' punkin pine paneling—those are th' big boards runnin' round th' bottom of th' rooms an' over th' fireplaces in th' two front rooms where we used t' cut our 'nitials. Shame, he said, 't was they was defaced, but they could be smoothed down. Hand carved, he said they was. Th' hinges are shaped jest like a big H, an' th' L's are jest like L's turned 'round. Used up th' top sometimes, he said, as kind of a brace, an' hammered out on an anvil by a blacksmith."

Mr. Prescott was interested.

"How'd thet feller come t' set so much store by 'em when he can get good strong ones f' a dime an' less?"

"Thet's jest what I asked him. Shows how ignerent we are. Y' can't get 'em much now'days 'less y' find 'em in old houses. They're anteek. So's th' punkin pine, an' th' big chimney, an' th' fireplaces, an' them iron cranes we used t' swing on. Th' punkin pine panelin' seemed t' please th' feller 'bout as much as an'thing. Measured th' boards. Twenty-four inches they was, Ben. Trees must hev been four foot at th' butt. Thet's some pine.

* * *

"An th' old beams. Hand hewn, he said they was, an' put t'gether with mortise, an' tenon, an' wooden pegged. Treasure he called it, an' wanted t' buy th' place. Said he'd give me $5000 f' it, an' when I was too flabbergasted t' speak he made it $10,000, an' then $15,000. Goodness knows where he'd hev stopped 'f I hadn't found my tongue. Guess p'raps I should hev kep' my mouth shet."

Mr. Prescott's eyes glowed.

"Gorry, Dan, $15,000."

"Out in th' yard," went on Mr. Blennerhassett, "he run across a flat stone with a groove 'bout th' size of a barr'l head onto it, an' a hole like a spout at one end. Know what 'twas? I don't know how he knew, but he said 'twas where th' old fellers of thet day pressed out taller f' candles. Thet was an' anteek, too. Sold it to him. Give me $50. Told him he could bring up any of his friends he wanted t' see th' place. He said he was an antikary an' knew a lot of other sich who would be interested. Took some pictures an' 's going t' write a book about it."

A call came from the kitchen:

"You boys 'bout ready t' set down?"

Mr. Prescott leaned forward.

"Powerful lot o' money, Dan. Sell, did ye?"

"Wall," drawled Mr. Blennerhassett, "my father allus said t' git th' gravy while th' goose was hot. But I dunno. Makes a good place t' store things. No, I didn't sell."

G. F. L.

From the World's Great Capitals—Paris

PARIS

THE ancient fairs of Paris and its neighborhood are rapidly losing their romance and picturesqueness. Who, for instance, after say twenty years' absence, would recognize Pontoise, a town thirty kilometers distant from Paris, on the famous Fête Day of Saint Martin? November 11 in Pontoise was one of the most important days of the year. The streets were thronged with eager buyers bargaining at the piled-up stores for an immense variety of things. Here was a line of barrows stocked with fresh herrings, there a line of stalls covered with the provisions of the season, from pears and apples to brightly colored cheeses and heaps of golden chestnuts, while here and there bright woolen garments caught the eye amid piles of sabots and shoes. Then there were hundreds of pigs, and cows, and donkeys, and, of course, the usual tents with their side shows.

Now all this bustle and jollity has gone. Where the cattle stood there are now crowds of automobiles, the owners of which have come, not to buy pigs or donkeys or herrings, but to see an exhibit of the latest electrical contrivances for washing plates and sweeping carpets. Instead of the parti-colored shawls and petticoats, there are frocks and coats of the latest style. Gone, too, is the strolling violinist and the street singer who sang such sweet ballads that the donkeys even pricked up their ears. In their place are phonographs with loudspeakers bawling out the latest jazz tune, or advising the passer-by, in raucous tones, to buy a tractor or a motorcar.

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Armistice Day is always impressive in Paris, and this year it was celebrated with the sun shining in a cloudless sky, which greatly added to the enjoyment of the dense crowd which lined the Champs Elysées to watch the troops march by to the Arc de Triomphe. The most striking part of the procession was the parade of the 250 flags of the regiments which fought in the war, and which were carried by soldiers who were combatants. They made a pleasant display of color as the cavalcade ascended the hill with bands playing.

There are, however, some people in Paris who object to Armistice Day being made an occasion for military display. Their opinion is very far from being shared by the great mass of the French people who celebrate the day with military pomp in all parts of France. It requires, indeed, a bold man to show any disapproval of the ceremonies, as a spectator standing in the crowd near the Arc de Triomphe discovered, for when he refused to take off his hat while the Marseillaise was being played, it was tipped off his head into his hands, and when he protested a hand was placed over his mouth so that the one-minute silence should not be violated. It was all done quite gently, so that the solemnity of the day should not be marred. And finally the protester, whoever he was, ended by looking very ashamed of himself.

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Journalism in France is a career to which ambitious men look as a ladder by which to climb into the Chamber of Deputies. Many a young man in the provinces sharpens his pencil and sends his first contribution to the local press in the hope that he may follow in the train of the long list of leader writers who have become ministers of the Republic. Aristide Briand himself began as a journalist, and André Tardieu, the new president of the council, is another literary man who has reached the highest ministerial post. His articles in Le Temps before the war earned him a reputation as a writer on public affairs, and after volunteering for service in the war he contributed articles in the press under the title of Captain X, describing life in the trenches. Tardieu, although above the military age, served his country as a soldier, and was wounded and gassed on the Somme. He subsequently went on a special diplomatic mission to the United States, where he perfected his English, which will be an advantage to him as he represents France at the Five Power Naval Conference.

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The establishment of an American branch of the League of Nations Union at Paris is now an accomplished fact, and two rooms have been given to the secretariat of the branch by the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, on the top floor of the magnificent building in which the French Government has housed the institute. The American branch, which owes its existence largely to the zeal of Philip S. Henry, a Britisher who became an American citizen, will work in close touch with the British section of the League of Nations Union in Paris, but will inaugurate lectures and carry on propaganda of its own. Thus a good start was given to its autumn work by Alfred Zimmern, the deputy director of the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, who gave a lecture to a distinguished audience on the tenth session of the Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva.

Mirror of World Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

Patriotism's Expanding Scope

IN OLDEN days there used to be something chivalrous, something glorious, and something romantic in war, but you can't be chivalrous with machine guns, high-explosive shells, and torpedoes, and there is neither glory nor romance in trench and submarine warfare.

There was romance at sea when the old ships, well beloved, with their sails full-bellied with the wind, and their decks upon decks of muzzle-loading guns, sailed into action—fired their broadsides—and grappled with the enemy. There were hearts of oak in ships of oak in those days.

But is there the same romance in a squadron of modern battle cruisers with guns of larger range, and with engines of greater power and higher speed meeting an enemy and standing out of range themselves, while sinking the enemy's ships of lesser caliber?

It should interest and impress all engineers, business men and all other people with common sense to learn that all the steam railroads and their equipment, all the motor vehicles, all the street railways, all the telegraph systems, all the telephone systems, and all the electric light and power stations of the entire United States of America could be purchased for a sum of money considerably less than one-quarter of the cost of the World War.

We are not pacifists nor are we preaching pacifism, but we do believe that patriotism may well expand its scope and be better satisfied in destroying poverty and in taking a justifiable pride in improving the living and working conditions of the people, and in bringing about a more equitable distribution of wealth, both nationally and internationally, than in vainglorious boasting and declarations of superiority.—*General Electric Review.*

Transplanting Pays

A SURVEY of the situation goes to show that those English industries which in the past established branch plants on Canadian soil have every reason to be satisfied with the move. They have rapidly intrenched themselves in Canadian trade, and are today sharing in that prosperity which industry in general in the Dominion is experiencing. Manufacturing in the Dominion today is progressing more actively than at any time in history, and industrial expansion in the last couple of years has been very brisk. Prospects are for a continuance of this condition, especially for the location of new industries in the western provinces. — *Brockville* (Ont.) *Recorder and Times.*